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VOL. XVIII.



Our Home, our Country, our Brother Man.

Taming Horses.

men who had some mysterious art of taking the no one else near, W. quietly walked up to the wildest and most vicious colt, and by being con- horse, covered the eyes and breathed into the fined with them a little while, would, as if by nostrils to the manifest pleasure of the animal, magic, render them so tame and gentle that who held up its nose continually to receive the it would allow him to handle or do any thing "puff." When it passed the field with the four he pleased with it, and it would even follow him loose horses, its former companions, who immeabout like a dog.

not a month ago we saw handbills posted up in feet to be examined, a surcingle and a saddle to this city by an individual who offered to reveal be put on, and a rope to be past into her mouth the art to any one who would pay him a five dol- as a bit without the slightest resistance or flinchlar bill. Catlin, the celebrated Indian-portrait ing. The nature of the ground (the side of a painter, who spent so many years among the various Indian tribes, and who wrote, as many thus the experiment terminated. The next day, of our readers are aware, a very interesting book B. treated it in the old fashion, beating and belaof the manners and customs of these tribes, has boring it unmercifully, when it broke away from probably unfolded the whole art and mystery of him, but the experiment proved perfectly successthis horse-taming business. He observed that ful as far as it went. during the Buffalo hunts in the spring, the In- Four other experiments are related with horses dians would often catch the calves, and by cover- very wild and unbroken, and also calves and ing their eyes and breathing into their nostrils, steers, with success; but we have room for no the little creatures would soon follow them more of them at present. We will merely add

"I have often," says he, "in concurrence seeing them. In trying these experiments let with a well known custom of the country, held the following cautions be observed. In case of a my hand over the eyes of the calf, and breathed horse, let it have a good run first, (as they do in a few strong breaths into its nostrile; after the Prairie,) to take the freshness out of it. if which I have, with my hunting companions, rid- possible. Let there be no beating or ill treatden several miles into our encampment, with ment. Let the puffer be a man in health, who the little prisoner busily following the heels of has not just been smoking, [and we may add, my horse the whole way, as closely and affect chewing tobacco, or drinking rum. Ed.] Let tionately as its instincts would attach it to the him do every thing he can to soothe the horse. company of its dam. This is one of the most stroking it when he can from the head down the extraordinary things that I have met with in the his fingers. Let him, if practicable, blind the

habits of this wild country." The Indians do not confine this practice to the catching of Buffalo calves. They practice it on cess, if it is found at all fidgety to the animal the wild horses. After catching the wild horse Above all, let him breathe deeply, slowly and in the usual mode of the country, by throwing softly, with a warm breath, into each nostril al the noose or lasso over their necks, and choking ternately for five to ten minutes at a time. He and throwing them down, Catlin says the Indian must never blow, as that will destroy the effect of "gradually advances until he is able to place his breathing. Only one man should manage the hand on the animal's nose and over its eyes, and breathing and soothing. The breaths of two at length to breathe into its nostrils, when it soon persons seem to produce different effects, or neubecomes docile and conquered, so that he has tralize one another. Let there be as few spectalittle else to do than to remove the hobbles from tors as possible—quiet is essential. Do not try its feet, and lead or ride it into camp." These on a windy day, as cold wind may destroy the facts, as we have stated, have been read in effect. Mr. Catlin's book, and wondered at; but we The Irish "horse-whisperer," (who became so have not, till recently, seen any authentic ac- celebrated for taming horses by what he pretended count of any experiments being tried in this way was whispering,) used to shut himself up in a in taming untamable colts raised upon the farm. stable with the horse, and was seen to approach An obliging friend has sent us some numbers of the head. Perhaps the warmth and darkness of the Phonetic Friend, published by A. J. Ellis, the stable may be advantageous. Let it be tried of London, (England,) in which we find some and its effects noted. well attested experiments upon this system of

taming English colts, and it seems to work as well as upon Prairie colts. We will proceed to translate some of them into the vernacular, for your paper a request for farmers to keep an acthe benefit of our readers. Peradventure some count of the cost of raising particular crops, and of them may have occasion to try similar ones, also the value of the crop raised, in order to astoo; and either profit by the results or prove certain the profit and loss of raising such crop. them to be fallacious.

In the year 1842, Mr. Ellis being in the coun- gestion of yours, they would often be astonished try, had the opportunity of trying these experi- at the result, besides being convinced that many ments, with the following results:

EXPERIMENT 1. Feb. 11th, 1842. Subject, a filly, not yet a year old, who had never been taken generally raised. out of the stable since she had been removed from her dam in the previous November.

The filly was quite wild, and on being taken out of the stable, bolted and dragged W., who and will give you the result. only held her by a short halter, through a heap of manure.

On changing it for a long training halter, W. got sufficient power over her to bring her to the front of the house.

The experiment was tried in rather an unsatisfactory manner. The filly was in the open air, with many strangers about her, and the two gentlemen, W. and M., who made the experiment, were expecting amusement, only, from failure. W. held the halter, and M., with considerable difficulty, for the filly was very restive and frightened, managed to cover her eyes, when he blew into the nostrils.

Mr. Ellis requested him to breathe, and not blow, and directly, when he began to breathe, he felt the filly, who had strongly resisted having raised was poorly burned, consequently leaving her eyes covered, and had been very reative, face, which being harrowed up and mixed with "stand perfectly still and tremble." From that time she became very tractable. W. also breathed into the nostrils, and she evidently enjoyed the process, putting up her nose to receive the breath. Even the waving of a red handkerchief before her eyes, and a drumming inside of chief before her eyes, and a drumming inside of a hat failed to startle her. The next day, her tractability was again tried in various ways, and attempts were made to frighten her. Any well good condition, to hay of fair quality. It im-

things presented to it, than this yearling.

Experiment 2. Feb. 12th, 1842. Subject, a filly, three years old, coming four, very obstinate, to mileh cows, it will produce one fourth more

While observing the subject of the last experiment on the second day, M. saw one of his tenants making ineffectual attempts to break in a ants making ineffectual attempts to break in a relative value.

horse on the old plan at some little distance. Maple Ridge, April 15, 1850. The party proceeded to the place leading the yearling with them over a brook and through a field with four loose horses, three of which trot-ted up and surrounded her without her showing the elightest wildness or attempt to start. B. the elightest wildness or attempt to start. B. (M's tenant) advised W. not to come near his for its life. Friend M.'s was clean and free filly, cautioning him especially against the fore feet, asserting that it was likely to rear and strike become weedy, the crop will become choked him, as it had lamed him (B.) in the thigh just become weedy, the crop will become easily by the weeds. A neighbor of ours once before they came up. W. proceeded cautiously, climbing a wall and coming at the horse through a tree to which it was tied. Immediately upon his taking the halter, the horse pranced about, and finally pulled away with a dogged and stub-

as far as he could, clinging all the time to the tree with his right hand, and succeeded in breath-

ing into one nostril, without however being able to blind his eyes. From that moment all became easy. W. coaxed it, rubbed its face, and breathed into its nostrils from time to time—the horse offering no resistance. In about ten minutes' time, W. declared his conviction that the horse was subdued, unfastened it, and, to the great surprise and evident astonishment of B., (who had been vainly trying all the morning to get the mastery over it,) led it quietly away with a loose We have all heard of "horse tamers," or halter. Stopping in the middle of the field with diately trotted up to it, it did not show the slight-For many years this art was kept a secret, and est restiness. In the stable yard she allowed her

the conclusions to which the writer came from neck with the palm of his hand or the ends of eyes to prevent external objects from frightening

Profits of the Millet Crop. MR. EDITOR :- I have frequently noticed If farmers were more generally to heed this sugcrops, which are now but little thought of, are far more profitable than others which are more

There has been considerable discussion, in this section, as to the profit of raising millet; and wishing to satisfy myself in regard to it. I kept debt and credit, with one acre of it, last season,

Da. For felling trees and lopping limbs, \$4.00 For chunking and clearing, six days, 9.00 For sowing and harrowing, two days, 3.00 For seed, 4 bushel. 13 Reaping, three days, Binding and hauling, one day, Thrashing and cleaning, two days, Total. \$25.13 Cn. By 35 bushels seed, \$35.00

Total amount of crop, \$50.00 25.13 Expense of raising, Balance in favor of crop, The ground on which the above crop was

Straw.

15.00

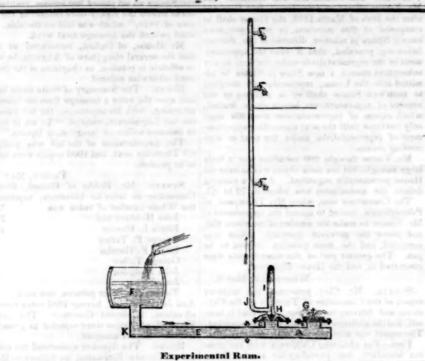
I would prefer millet straw, cut and cured in parts a smooth, glossy appearance to the hair. and every indication of thrift to the animal, and

JONATHAN MAPLE.

Nore. Thank you, brother Maple, for your his taking the halter, the horse pranced about, and finally pulled away with a dogged and stubborn expression, which seemed to bid W. definition. Taking advantage of this, W. leaned over cellent for it.

bet though he halter, the horse pranced about, but the barn-grass got the victory, and yielded water in a continuous stream, to the height of can turn out the real artichokes. The advantages on the victory, and yielded the greatest, though least valuable crop. A piece of new land, well burnt over, must be exam has been made in England, to raise one hundred hogsheads of water to a perdendicular arm has been made in England, to raise one hundred hogsheads of water to a perdendicular arm has been made in England, to raise one hundred hogsheads of water to a perdendicular arm has been made in England, to raise one hundred hogsheads of water to a perdendicular arm has been made in England, to raise one hundred hogsheads of water to a perdendicular arm has been made in England, to raise one hundred hogsheads of water to a perdendicular arm has been made in England, to raise one hundred hogsheads of water to a perdendicular arm has been made in England, to raise one hundred hogsheads of water to a perdendicular arm has been made in England, to raise one hundred hogsheads of water to a perdendicular arm has been made in England, to raise one hundred hogsheads of water to a perdendicular arm has been made in England, to raise one hundred hogsheads of water to a perdendicular arm has been made in England, to raise one hundred hogsheads of water to a perdendicular arm has been made in England, to raise one hundred hogsheads of water to a perdendicular arm has been made in England, to raise one hundred hogsheads of water to a perdendicular arm has been made in England, to raise one hundred and eighty-seven feet. Indeed, a ram has been made in England, to raise one hundred arm has been made in England, to raise one hundred arm has been made in England, to raise one hundred arm has been made in England has been made in Engla

AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1850.



specting the rules of calculating the power of a half feet. he water ram in lifting or raising water to a There are two rules for ascertaining how much tements accompanied with a diagram and re-

the amount raised. It must therefore be con- hundred and sixty gallons per day. you driving power, and supply you what you 30 per cent. which leaves 336 gallons per day. vish at the place of delivery. But you must nember that the greater the head and fall from it is said this rule may be depended on. your spring to your machine, the less water will it take to raise a gallon to a given height.

nere give the remark just referred to, as pub-In further illustration of this principle, we

"The experimental machine we examined," says the editor, "was made by one of our subscribers, as the piece A, of cast-iron pipe, 2 inches in the bore, and about two feet long, having two flanch nozzles cast on it, B and C. One end of the pipe was closed, and the other open, with a flanch to connect it, about 35 feet of two inch flanch to connect it, about 35 feet of two inch cast or wrought iron pipe, E. The other end of the pipe E led to an open water cask, F, placed seven feet above the ram, and this cask was supthem, with directions for putting it up. plied by a hose, at the rate of eight gallons per ninute. Of course the fall from the level of the water in the cask, is equal to a fall of seven feet, with a stream giving eight gallons per minute." The operation of the machine is the same as those before described.

work; almost all the water ran out of it, when require a rich soil—it is impossible to make it too

height of one hundred and thirty-four feet, in A friend and subscriber makes some inquiries twenty-four hours, with a head of only four and

greater height than the level of the spring. In a given stream of water will raise. First, find how many times higher the water is to be raised than the fall of the driving power; then by addmarks, published two years ago, in the Farmer.

By the first section of Before putting down one of these excellent machines, it will be necessary to ascertain the number of gamons that will be required to force up a single gallon of water.

Second, measure the amount of water discharged by the stream in a given time. Ascer-

will afford per hour or day. Then see how tain the greatest amount of head or tall that can much head or fall you can get from the spring to be obtained, and the elevation to which the waa suitable place to place the machine. Then ter is to be raised. Then divide the elevation by what is the height from the machine to the place the head or fall, and the amount of water by the where you wish the water to be delivered. It quotient. Deduct 30 per cent. from this result must be remembered that it requires a large pro- and it will give the amount delivered in the given ortion of the water to raise a small proportion, time. For example, suppose an elevation of r in other words, the amount of water used up sixty feet, with a fall of five feet. The supply in driving the machine is very much larger than four gallons per minute, or five thousand seven

sidered whether your spring vents enough to give Then 5)60=12; then 12)5760=480; deduction If the machine is properly made and put up,

In a letter from Mr. Birkinbine, we are advised that one of the rams is now in operation, raising with a two inch supply pipe B, over five thousand

power of the Hydraulic Ram to raise water at tention and repairs it will require to keep it in lifferent heights, we give the above diagram, order. The ram and pipes should of course be which we take from the "American Agricultur- laid under ground, beyond the reach of frost. "The experimental machine we examined," The very small expense of a ram, and pipes

> ute, the head or fall they can procure, the elevation to be overcome, and the distance to be conveved-can have the proper ram and pipes sent

Artichokes. MR. EDITOR:-By your permission I will com municate to the readers of your excellent paper, "In the machine we saw, the strokes were seventy each minute, and plainly heard at the distance of one hundred and fifty feet. In the course of two or three minutes the pipe J, because of two or three minutes the pipe J, because of two or three minutes the pipe J, because of two or three minutes the pipe J, because of two or three minutes the pipe J, because of two or three minutes the pipe J, because of two or three minutes the pipe J, because of two or three minutes the pipe J, because of two or three minutes the pipe J, because of two or three minutes and plainly the machine we saw, the strokes were choke. My experience in raising this vegetable, has convinced me that farmers generally do not know its value. It is valuable to feed to hogs, and neat stock; particularly to hogs. came full, and ran over the top. On measuring ing the small amount of labor required in raising, the quantity of water which was thus thrown up in twelve minutes, seventy-three feet above the level in the cask, it was found to be four the level in the cask the level in the gallons, and as during the twelve minutes, ninety-six gallons of water had passed from the water cask into the ram, it appears that it required 23 gallons of water to raise one gallon to ten and a half times its own height. half times its own height.

"This experiment was continued and the same
The first year, I raised eight hundred bushels on quantity of water, four gallons, was thrown up one acre of land. I turned my sow, with a litter sixty-six feet high, in eleven minutes; fifty-three of pigs, into the field to dig them for herself. feet high, in seven minutes, and forty-two feet in four minutes. Thus, in the first trial, the machine required twenty-eight gallons of water to throw up four gallons to six times the height of the fall. It would have been easy to have made the head of water ten, twenty, or thirty feet high. the head of water ten, twenty, or thirty feet high, and a series of interesting experiments might be made to ascertain experimentally the relative different and killed vegetables of all kinds, in a greatowing to the severity of the drought, which withered and killed vegetables of all kinds, in a greater or less distance; the fall of seven feet, however, was preferred, in order to give the machine the ability to throw up water to more than ten times the height of the fall, a difference which would not often occur. Whether a fall of seventy feet instead of seven, would have thrown seventy feet instead of seven, would have thrown tain, all things considered, that I can make a ton and experience in England has amply proved this up the same relative quantity of water four hundred and twenty feet, is a question we confess we pounds in any other way. One word more. I think this plant requires a

e not able to solve.

One word more. I think this plant requires a sandy soil. Of this, however, I am not certain, thirty or forty feet long, or the valve G will not never having tried any on clayey land. They the water cask was put directly over the ram. rich. Hog manure is best, but any barn manure The valve made fifty strokes per minutes. It is or compost will answer a good purpose. It is not necessary to have the pipe E a perfectly better to spread the manure than to put it on the straight one, but it may be bent to suit the ine- hills, as the roots branch out in every direction, qualities of the ground and may even be bent at and require as much nourishment between the right angles, as shown in the sketch K. It is rows as in the hills. The rows should be about far better, though, to have the pipe straighter." as far apart as potato rows, but the hills in the

The hydraulic ram, when properly constructed, it is said, is not liable to get out of order, or to require repairs; lapse of time, or muddy water

Another consideration. You never have to passing through them may give occasion for plant them but once. The frost can never kill trifling repairs, and when these become necessary them; the hogs and cattle can never free the soil the machine can be easily detached from the from them; but once put them in and they will pipes and carried in one hand for convenient re-pairing. It is also said the height to which one of these machines can raise water is limited only by the power of valves and pipes to resist the pressure. A moderate sized one has been made to send water to a perpendicular height of three growth. There will be a glorious crop of this-

hills after the corn is up ! Can it be used in the with the potato has favored the rot in Maine. raw state, or would it be best to mix with some After planting, the ground is rolled to level it. cient for a hill of corn or potatoes !

these matters, I thus write for information, and if them with a hoe, they are to be plowed out. In you will gratify me by giving your views on the subject, you will very much oblige,

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER. Fair field, May 4th, 1850.

Note. The most essential ingredient in bone you multiply the surfaces to be exposed to these rially diminishing the amount of his other crops. decomposing agents-they become speedily de- It is generally admitted that a light soil. inexpeditious manner. We have found it valuable The soil should be deeply and very finely pulfor corn and turnips, when powdered, by being added to the hill, unmixed with any other aubstance. For wheat, it is well to sow it broadcast and harrow it in. Our experience has not of the hog-yard or barn-yard would be excellent. Old, fine, rotten manure, or a rich compost made been extensive with it, because we could not readily obtain as much as we wished of it, and so we will add, for the benefit of our friend, the following with the following the followin

value of bones, we proceed to consider the various At the proper time all the superfluous plants modes of applying them to the soil, with reference should be removed: this should be thoroughly to their effect upon crops. The old plan was to and carefully done. A single plant only should plough in the bones whole; applied in this way, be left in a place, at about an average distance their action was not so immediate as lasting; the of six inches. If the plants are too thick the whole bone decomposes very slowly in the soil, crop will be greatly diminished. and may be taken up after lying buried many It need scarcely be said, perhaps, that it is im-The simplicity of the machine and its operation, proves its effectiveness as well as its durable found, however, if it has lain near the bility, and shows the very small amount of atbecome light, honey-combed, and brittle. A Rumford, May, 1850. slowly dissolving, and yielding its various constituents to supply the wants. The roots of any plant which can reach such a bone will twine of whole bones being so gradual, and it being dif-

and it became desirable to devise some more economical method of application. This was found years, with invariable success. The bugs, not liking the odoriferous and other qualities of the Great Britain used in various stages of fineness, shower, immediately take their departure for inch, half inch, and dust, are three of the more common descriptions. Bone dust is the most active and the most speedy in its effects, so that a smaller quantity than that of the other kinds will produce an equal benefit to the crop. Being so fine, it decomposes more readily, and is therefore not as lasting. There is, nevertheless, better a cultivated soil, I shall here mention a fact that quantity thus put on at short intervals keeps the land constantly well supplied with as little waste as possible; it is also, by this system, always re-If the dust or crushed bones be heaped up ten days or a fortnight before required for use, and covered with earth, a heating and fermentation takes place which prepares for a more speedy de-

crops, it might be inferred that this manure is especially adapted to the increase of that part, and experience in England has amply proved this

Written for the Maine Farmer.

Potato Planting at Mt. Airy.

best way to apply the plaster, is, to put the potatoes, half a bushel at a time, into a barrel: be properly effected. [Dr. Anderson. sprinkle the plaster on, and shake them. They got to them in Maine, but the ground might be plowed deep, and then cross-plowed to plant the plowed deep, and then cross-plowed to plant the potatoes. Twenty inches is nearer than we Maine farmers have been in the habit of planting, "for as ye sow, so also shall ye reap."

potatoes; but where no hill is made, as is the MR. EDITOR :- How shall bone manure or case here, I think it is much better. We put bone dust be used in planting corn? Must it be the manure on the seed in the furrow, but as put in the hills at the time of planting, or on the far as my observation extends, manure in contact

kind of manure or mineral? Is it good for pota- and to shot the furrows more closely to prevent toes, and if so, how used! How much is suffi- grass growing. At hoeing they are to be cul-Supposing your knowledge to be extensive in leaving the ground level; and instead of digging here profitably.

Germantown, Pa., April 27, 1850.

Written for the Maine Farmer.

The Carrot Crop. manure, is the phosphate of lime that it contains.

MR. EDITOR :- We often hear of instances Now, it is pretty generally known that corn, where at the rate of from five hundred to one wheat, and many other crops, contain or are in thousand bushels of this root have been raised part made up of this ingredient, and must obtain to the acre. Now if we reckon the value of it, while growing, from some source or other. It this root at only twelve and one-half cents per has been stated by chemists who have analyzed bushel, it certainly gives a great profit. The both wheat and bones, that you can obtain as farmer who may raise several hundreds of bushmuch phosphate of lime from a pound of bones els of carrots, perhaps will be desirous of asceras there is in one hundred pounds of wheat. taining how he can dispose of the same in the This proves that it is a rich manure for this and most profitable manner. It has been proved, we many other crops. But to make it useful it must think decidedly, that this root possesses very be in a decomposing state, so as to be taken up great nutritive properties, and is excellent for into the roots and circulate with the sap through the making of pork or beef. It is excellent food the plant. If used whole, they resist the decom- for all kinds of live stock, and may to a great posing agents, and are a long time in disappear- extent be a profitable substitute for corn or grain ing. It becomes necessary, therefore, to assist, feed. Every farmer can raise a good supply of artificial means. By crushing and grinding this root at a very small expense, without mate-

nposed, and act on the crop in a much more clining somewhat to sand, is best for the carrot. towing from Professor Norton, who, while in along some fine, good manure in the furrows, to Europe, saw it used extensively, and made himself practically acquainted with its use and effects. of May is probably about the right time to sow "Having thus settled the question as to the carrots in the northerly part of New England.

Written for the Maine Farmer Cucumbers, Melons, &c. MR. EDITOR :- As the time is approaching for around it, insert themselves into its cavites, and planting cucumbers, melons, squashes, &c., and going up. Repeat the hot water once in two show in every way how eager they are for the when the bug with a striped back will commence food which it affords them. The decomposition his depredations, I will give the following sure Give the horse a purge of sage tea, molasses and remedy, which I do not recollect having seen in ficult to distribute them equally, so that all of the any agricultural paper. As soon as the bugs or bad case, bleed him in the neck." plants might feel their influence, it was necessary flies make their appearance on the vines, sprinkle to apply large quantities; from 70 to 100 bushels chamber lye upon them, two or three mornings accordingly were not an uncommon dressing for in succession, or as long as there is any appear-At this rate, all of the bones available to the plentifully, (not too plentifully, however,) it will farmer would not go far toward manuring his land, do no injury to the vines, but give them a healthy nomical methed of application. This was found stimulus. I have tried the above ramedy several

Onions from Time Immemorial.

To give some idea to those who have not chine, or can be deposited in drills. A small growing at the time one of the finest crops of hundred years old, and probably several hundred years more, I question much if the soil could have been rendered capable of producing success ive crops of such fine onions, for a great many Ma. EDITOR :- We have just finished plant- years after it was first turned up from the waste, ing six acres of potatoes, and thinking a descrip- by any device that the ingenuity of man could tion of the method of doing it would be inter- have suggested. To judge, then, of the most esting and perhaps useful to many of your read- profitable mode of cropping such old soils, by the same rules that would apply to those which had ers, I will give it.

After the seed is cut, it is coated with plaster not had time to be fully matured, would be very to prevent its rotting or adhering together. The absurd. Many cases of this sort would no doubt

vere planted on sward land. The manure was SOARING CORN IN SALTPETRE. I had the bene drawn to the spot during winter, and laid up in fit of soaking corn in saltpetre, to plant, well level topped heaps, to allow the rain to penetrate tested last year, on a small piece of ground, instead of running off as it otherwise would, as planted late. I had not enough soaked to plant a large proportion of it was the cattle's bedding- all the piece. Where it was not soaked, the traw, and moisture hastens decomposition.— blackbirds pulled out about one third; where it We went on with the team and seed, and began was soaked, they seldom touched a hill. But to plow-dropping the potatoes nine inches what was most peculiar, there happened to be apart, with the cut side down, in every other one row planted with dry corn between two rows furrow, at the edge of the furrow-slice. The that were soaked; of the dry, they took several furrows were plowed ten inches wide and six hills clean, and, altogether, about one third of the inches deep. Our Principal remarked to me row; while they did not take more than one hill that at that depth it would be late before the sun of the two saltpetre rows. JAMES C. TAYLOR.

NO. 20. SONG OF THE PLOUGHMAN.

BY JAMES S. BABOOCK. "I am a MAN-in man I take a part

The good of man is ever next my heart." Now the budding woods grow green around, And the fields grow green below, New voices wake from the melting ground, Ah! the fair skies freshly blow;

The birds arise from their wintry dream

And daises unto the sun, And we'll afield, my jolly, brisk team-Tis time that our work begun! The crop-grounds over, we tug along, Ere the sun on the hill-tops stands, And sturdy and strong we whistle our song, And strike out the long, straight "lands." How smooth the opening furrows run!

And the warm, rich light comes down; Nor balk a stay, for stump or stone, "Till the evening trees look brown. Each turn, the black stripes wider grow, And the green lands narrow fast; Strain the beam, stout team! and hend the bow

Brave working is soonest past! We'll bait at noon, with rest, and feed, There's plenty in mow and stall; Ye shall not luck a friend at need, As ye've been to me, through all. Hard toil we out the teeming Spring,

And trust to friendly skies. To shelter and nurse with their rainy wing, When the "staff of life" shall rise See! the shadowy shower goes over the hills One side to the full, bright sun, And het nursling, Earth, with sweet food fills;

The gold we dig, is the golden corn, Bright plough-share, our mining spade, A full-stored crib, our Plenty's horn, And such is our task and trade By the sweat of our brow we gain our bread, Grudge lords, nor wealth, nor land-Would, that for man each wiser head,

Toiled as well as our hard, strong hand Cure for a Foundered Horse.

Some three years since, I had the misfortune founder a valuable horse. It was a corn founder of the worst kind-so much so that he could not take a step. Having had but little experience in orse flesh, I called in some neighbors, and they onounced him incurable, and advised me to knock him in the head, as the speediest cure. could not bear the thoughts of giving up so valnable and faithful an animal, and as a last reurce, I applied to my "Book Farming." In an old number of the American Farmer, I found the following recipe for foundered horses, and although my faith was weak, I immediately ap-

plied the remedy with entire success: "Have a tub of water as near boiling hot as possible, and commence bathing his legs, beginning at the fetlock, and going upwards. Care must be taken to begin at the fetlock and go up, for if taken off. When the leg which is foundered has been well bathed, wrap it in woolen blankets, and tie the blanket on carefully, and then saturate the blanket with hot water, beginning at the bottom hours, until the swelling begins to go down. melted lard, say a pint of each; and should it be a

As mine was a bad case, I followed all the directions implicitly, notwithstanding the oft repeated assertions of the man that applied the water, that the hair would all be taken off, I had the satisfaction to see my horse speedily recover and in a few days be ready for service again. This invaluable remedy, 1 might have never given to the public, had not the same horse been again foundered and again cured by the same simple remedy. Last Sunday morning, I went into the stable, and found my horse foundered in his hind legs. He was in great pain, refused his food and could scarcely move. I immediately drenched him with sage tea, molasses and lard, and applied the blankets and hot water; kept the blankets on all day Sunday, occasionally wetting them with hot water. Monday morning the horse was in fine order, with a good appetite, and at work in the harness. But for the American Former I should have lost my horse. The above remedy is worth ten times the price

of any agricultural paper. [Selected. The Weight of Live Beef Cattle. May be ascertained by the following rule. Take the girth of the animal just behind the shoulderblade, and the length from a point on the tail-bone, whence a perpendicular line will just clear the thigh, thence along the back-bone to the foreside of the top of the shoulder-blade. Reduce the girth and length to inches. Multiply the square of the girth by the length, and that product by the decimal .002, which will give the weight, in

pounds and decimal parts.

Suppose an ox to measure 7 feet or 84 inches in girth, and 54 feet or 66 inches in length; then, The girth 84, multiplied by itself or squared, 6056 Multiplied by the length, 66

Product, and solid contents of the ox, 465,695 Multiplied by the decimal, Gives 931 pounds, the weight of the ox, 931,392

The above rule gives the weight of the meat, hide, and tallow, of oxen having from forty to eighty pounds of rough tallow, cows from thirty o sixty pounds, and two year olds having from fifteen to thirty pounds. [New England Farmer.

WEIGHT AND VALUE OF EGGs. It it most avtraordinary, that the varieties in weight and value of eggs as an article of merchandise, should have been so universally overlooked. So far as known, it has always been the custom everywhere to sell eggs by number, without respect to size, weight, or peculiar quality. Yet no abourdity can be greater. It has been ascertained, by careful experiments recently made by the author, that the fair average weight for a dozen of egge is 224 oz. Recently, on application to a provision dealer, he made answer to the inquiry addressed to him, that he made no difference in the price his eggs. On examination of his stock, it appeared that the largest eggs weighed 24 oz. per dozen, and the smallest only 144 oz .- In the one case, a fraction over cleven eggs would equal the average weight of a dozen, and in the other, it would require over 18 eggs to reach the proper weight. It appeared, to our mutual astonishment, that the difference in weight between the two kinds was about one half, while the price was the same. [Dr. Bonnett's Poultry Book.

B. EATON, Proprietor. | E. HOLMES, Editor.

AUGUSTA: THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1850.

Festival at Mt. Vernon.

PRESENTATION OF A SILVER PITCHER TO R. B Dunn, Esq. One of the most levely May more ings of the season showed itself on the 8th inst. The sun shone out as brightly and joyously as if he himself were glad to have one more clear view of the earth, and the soft and balmy breezes came tripping along gently from the south, seemingly desirous to fan old Sol into a pleasent mood, and keep up his good nature. On that morning, travellers on the road from Mt. Vernon Village to Kent's Hill in this State, in addition to the beauty of mountain and water scenery, which ever and anon breaks upon the view, met a long procession, consisting of some twenty carriages, and more than one hundred healthy, hearty, happy men, while their ears were greeted occasion ally with strains of music, stealing over the stillness of the landscape, and waking up the echoes of the hills and the glens, until it melted gradually away and lost itself in the distance. It was quite exciting, and as the procession wound its way over the hills and along the valleys on the route, the wondering schoolboy paused i his sports, anxiously wishing he could make one of the company; the ploughman stopped his team in the furrow, and wished them a happy day; and the good wives and bonny daughters in the farm-houses crowded to the doors and windows, and cheered them on by their approving smiles. What was the meaning of this grand turn out! They were the workmen of the North Wayne and Fayette Scythe Factories. They had laid down the hammer, thrown seide the leather apron, wiped the dust and sweat from their brows, and had come forth in one body, like a "band of brothers," to enjoy a holiday, and were then "en route" to Mt. Vernon Village, where arrangements had been made with that prince of Temperance Landlords, friend Blossom. and the citizens of that place, to have a " fete," in honor of their old employer, Reuben B. Dunn, Eaq., and present to him a superb silver pitcher as a token of their respect and esteem for him. As they approached the village, a salute of cannon was given them by the villagers, and on alighting, a large procession was formed, which proceeded, under the direction of Messis Taylor and Frohock, to the meeting house.

An appropriate and eloquent prayer was of fered up by Rev. Mr. Randall, and after an admirable performance by the choir, Mr. Dunn arose and delivered an address to the audience It was an excellent, practical discourse. He gave a brief history of the establishment, of its feeble condition in the outset-the labors and discouragements it had encountered in its progress-its final success and prosperity, rising from its humble and feeble origin to be the largest establishment of the kind in the world. He attributed the causes of all this to persevering industry, faithful agents, confiding, painstaking operatives, practical temperance and a trust in

After Mr. Dunn had finished, the marshal called for remarks from the friends present, and of the Gardiner Fountain; Holmes, of the Maine Farmer : Rev. Mr. Randall, of North Wayne ; N. Smith, Esq., of Mt. Vernon; E. Giles, Esq., of North Wayne: and there was a sprinkling of poetry, by some one, we believe it was Mr. Cram. The choir also contributed a rich share to the entertainment under the lead of Messrs. Brett & Reed.

Then came the presentation. The Pitche was a large silver one, richly decorated, purchased by the employees of the North Wayne Scythe Factory Company, and bearing this in ecription, " Presented to R. B. Dunn, Seythe Manufacturer, North Wayne, by his employees, as a token of their respect and esteem : May, 1850." This interesting part of the ceremony was performed by E. Giles, of the North Wayne Company, who, in a very eloquent and feeling address, presented it in behalf of his fellow op peratives: to which Mr. Dunn answered with much emotion. He presented the corporation with a thousand dollars of the stock, for the purpose of establishing a library for the benefit of

the operatives. The procession then again formed and proeeeded to the hotel, where they sat down to as excellent collation, prepared with Blossom's usual skill and good taste in such matters, and the time, enlivened by music and pithy sentiments and short speeches, passed away in a most agreeable manner. Indeed, we have never seen on any occasion, or in any place, a festival so full of harmony and social feeling, where all were pleased and none were sad.

We hope to be able to give the addresses and most of the sentiments in our next.

FREAKS OF LIGHTNING. During the thunder storm of last week, considerable damage was done, in various places in this State, by the electric fluid. In addition to the two instances mentioned last week, a school house on the Thomaston road was struck by lightning, and consider ably shattered.

In Portland, the dwelling house of Mr. Rufue Jordan was struck, and a daughter of Mr. J. was seriously though not dangerously injured. A barn in the same neighborhood was somewhat damaged, and a large tree was riven to pieces The foremast of the schooner Blue Hill, in Portland, was struck and ruined.

The house of Mr. Ellis, in Waterville, wa struck and injured, but the family providentially escaped. At Carter's Corner, in Bowdoin, a emaker's shop, from which four men had just gone out, was struck and shattered to pieces The men were standing in the street near the shop, and were knocked down and stunned .-In Dover, Me., the lightning struck in several places, and injured two or three buildings. The olfast Signal says : " The lightning is said to have played merrily about the Telegraph office. The wires across the bridge were melted off, and several of the posts on the east side of the river were struck by the lightning." The Bath Tribune says that the house of W. Simpson, in the resterly part of Brunswick, had over one hundred panes of glass broken; a lady sitting at the window was stunned, and a child was knocked from a chair. In one place on the road, eleven out of twelve telegraph posts were shivered to pieces, and several of them entirely prostrated to

Igon BRIDGE. An iron railroad bridge has just been thrown over the Savannah River, near tesville, Va. It is to be tested by runming a train over it of 120 tons.

California Correspondence.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30, 1850. FRIEND EATON:—We have at last been per-nitted to set foot in Sun Francisco, California; fare," since that time; and close with a brief

a fine run to latitude 34 20 N., longitude 44 50 we arrived here. Truly yours, W., Dec. 5th, when we encountered a severe gale from the North-east, which continued to the afternoon of Dec. 7th. Again, Dec. 8th, packed in the cabin, (from which all light was retains that position. excluded, to keep out the seas,) like so many herring, and then, to add to our discomfort, a chest or a trunk, and sometimes a passenger,

Atlantic Temperance Society:" Ralph Butler, D. and J. S. Sturgis; Joseph Richardson, mas President : U. L. Pettingill, Secretary.

29 South, longitude 65 18 West, we found our clude to send her. compass so unsteady that the Captain ordered it Feb. 1. We spoke the ship London, from Liv- give a condensed report of the case. erpool, 110 days out; twenty passengers-all well ;-assorted cargo, among other things eighty they had sickness on board, to some extent, and was occupied by several Irish families. These gentlemen observed that there was but

harbor (if harbor it can be called) of Valparaiso; sixty-two days from Rio Janeiro. For a description of the place, see " Light and Shadows of a Sailor's life." The harbor is very much exposed to the winds from North-west to Southnumber, viz.: Mary Mitchell, Gold Hunter, Corneighboring States. pheus, Stephen Baldwin, (knocked down off than twenty days. We sailed from Valparaiso able and interesting articles.

on the 7th of February. nothing worthy of particular notice occurring in the hold. About eighty lives were lost. on the passage, excepting (what is quite solemn United States Revenue. The revenue of the the bark. We have not had a case of sickness be.

on board, since we left Rio Janeiro. length of the whole passage one hundred and seventy-seven days, including fifteen days in

To begin, they put a pilot on board of us, (against our will,) and charged \$80 for four hours' work, to pilot us into one of the easiest entered and most beautiful harbors in the world. We here found three hundred sail of vessels, of and 50 years. all sizes, lying idle, while many of light draft Agricultural Bureau. A bill has been repo rivers. The Anna E. Maine had gone when we arrived, having been chartered. The city (it is Agricultural Bureau, as follows:—"A Commisnumbering, I should think, from 50,000 to 60.-000; their dwellings are every thing that a man with \$700." could get his head into, viz.: some very fine and Cholera. The Indiana State Sentinel state beautiful dwellings and stores, old vessels hauled as a fact, that the cholera the season has attacked up, tents innumerable, old carts bottom up, mud the cabin passengers on the rivers, and that and slab camps, &c. There are thousands here almost without exception, the deck passengers doing nothing, business having been overdone have been exempt.

last winter, and there being now a reaction. The following are some of the prices at present: House and store frames are nearly worth- There were a few cases of cholera on the 7th. less; Boards, \$35 per M.; Bricks, \$27.50 per M.; No sale for wagons and all kinds of vehi- established at Round Pound, Lincoln County cles-one vessel here from Boston, with fifty on and Parker Mears, Esq., appointed Postmaster. board, is going to carry them to China; Pork, \$35 per bbl.; Lard, 18 cents per lb.; Butter, 67 Bridgeport, Ct., was entirely destroyed by fire bbl.; Vessels, of our size, about half price; and 500, and was partially insured. The fire was seamen's wages on the coast and up the rivers, the work of an incendiary.

from \$65 to \$120 per month. The health of the city, and, in fact, this part the N. Y. Herald, says the town of Milan, Ohio of the country, is and has been very good. The was nearly destroyed by fire on the 5th. Milan is rainy season is over, and all are active in making flourishing town of about 1800 or 2000 inhabitants preparations for the coming season. The reports from the mines, are, upon the whole, as favora-mill in the State of Maryland has storped operable as when we left Augusta. Many have staid at the cotton factories have come to the at the mines all winter, and have done very well, at the mines an winter, and have been having and are now on their way to their homes, having May 1st. got, as the saying is, " their pile ;" while many,

to a city of that name. There are various " diggings," varying in dis- Advertisement tance from this place from 75 to 300 miles: all Fire. A large tobacco stemmery and ware-have their favorite places to go to. So far as house was destroyed by fire at Owensboro', Ky., tools and previsions are concerned, a person had on the 28th ult. The entire contents of tobacco better not bring any with him; as where there amounting to \$70,000, all lost. Insurance are mines, there are stores of provisions, which \$25,000.

can be bought as cheap as at home, after the expense of freight to this place and to the mines is added. This is the general impression of those

and as your readers may wish to know something of our doings since we left Rio Janeiro, I take the liberty to communicate some of the items that have contributed to make up our "Bill of follow soon—it is rather early yet. We are all Rev. O. C. Wheeler says he has seen r follow soon-it is rather early yet. We are all well, but the mechanics are not in as good spirits account of matters, as they strike the eye, &c., as the rest of the passengers; probably from the We sailed from Rio Janeiro, Dec. 2d, and had fact that their expectations were higher before II L. PETTINGILL

Gov. Hubbard.

The inauguration of Gov. Hubbard took place we had another gale from the South-west. The on Monday, and he delivered his Message, in perfollowing is an extract from my journal of that date. "About 4 o'clock, P. M., as we had ex- Legislature on Tuesday last. We were not able pected, the wind veered suddenly into the South- to obtain a copy in season for our paper. We west, and we were soon almost engulfed in the were present when he delivered it. He discussed seas, which ran very high. The tempest was the several topics in a clear, concise manner, more severe than any thing we have before ex- fearlessly and frankly avowing his views and givperienced. Our bark was soon "lying-to," uning his reasons therefor. He will find that many der a close-reefed main-sail, and here we lay for of his sentiments will meet a hearty response sixteen hours—the vessel rearing and plunging, from the people and some of them be as heartily and taking in the seas, over bows, amidships, opposed, and he will also find before his official and over the quarter, and before the water could term expires that an honest Governor is " like a make its way out at the scuppers, taking in a rose between two nettles," doomed to be admired fresh supply. There were thirty-two of us and stung and stung and admired as long as he

Another Vassalboro' Vessel.

We believe the good old town of Vassalbor would break from their moorings and be precip- is getting her name up for building first rate vesitated from side to side of the cabin, warning us sels. We noticed a beautiful vessel which came to keep out of the way of such commodities." down to this city the other day, and which now Wednesday, Dec. 12th. Mr. Kalloch ad- lies on the East side of the river, to be rigged. dressed us upon the subject of temperance. A She is a barque of two hundred and sixteen tens pledge was then presented to which a large ma- burthen, called Angeline B. Sturgis, and was ority of the passengers and crew have affixed built in the strongest and latest style of constructheir names. The Society is called "The South tion, and is copper fastened. She is owned by I President; U. L. Pettingill, Secretary.

January 4th, 1850. Lat. 49 40 South, longilong, twenty-four feet breadth of beam, and ten tude 62 55 West, we spoke the brig Archelaus, feet depth of hold. She is to be commanded by of Brewster, from Boston for California, sixty- Capt. John D. Carlisle. We are not informed five days out-all well. She had made the pas- for what particular trade she is designed, but she sage thus far in twenty-nine days less time than cannot fail to do good service wherever the enthe James A. Thompson. Jan. 13. Lat. 57 terprise of her owners and commander may con-

THE PARKER MURDER. The Wentworths removed, and a heavier one put in its place. who were arrested and examined last fall at Saco, Our days there were seventeen hours long, and a on suspicion of being concerned in the atrocious person could see to read all night, (if fair,) with- murder of Jonas L. Parker, in Manchester, five out a candle, as I proved by experiment. Jan. years ago, have again been arrested, and are un 21. We had a very fine run from the Fulkland dergoing an examination in Berwick. New evi-Islands, round "Old Cape Horn." Jan. 31. dence has been obtained. This examination is We spoke the Roger Sherman of Bath, Maine, preliminary, only-merely to see if a committal from Antwerp, 110 days out, bound to California; shall be made. Should they be committed, a fifteen passengers-all well; cargo assorted .- final trial will be had, when we shall endeavor to

FIRE IN AUGUSTA. On Wednesday forenog house frames-most of them iron; the cost of of last week, the "New England House," or the largest being fifteen hundred pounds sterling. old "Fish Tavern," took fire from the chimney, They came on board of us. Seventy-nine days and the upper portion of the building was des out they spoke the bark Midas, of Thomaston, troyed. The engines were on the ground in for California-all well. They had likewise good season, and the flames were thus arrested. the Mary Mitchell, of Fall River, for California; The building belonged to the Railroad Company,

To Readers and Correspondents. Owing little excitement in Europe about California; to the crowded state of our columns this week, we are under the necessity of leaving out several Feb. 2d, 11 P. M. We cast anchor in the communications and other articles which had been prepared for this number.

Gathered News Fragments, &c.

Freshets. The late rains have caused great damage in various places, in consequence of the east; and beside this, the winds come down unusual rise of water. In Massachusetts, the afternoon, and sometimes with great violence; in the Connecticut river, on Tuesday evening of one of which drifted us more than a mile, and last week, was nearly twenty-two feet above low we had all we could do to keep from going to water mark. Near Windsor Locks, Ct., a lady sea, and to keep others in the same condition off and horse were drowned. We hear of various of us. There were many vessels there bound other accidents, some of them attended with loss to California. The following were among the of life, in connection with the freshets in the

Patent Office Report. The second part of this Cape Horn, and much damaged,) John Storer, report has been communicated to Congress. It Julius, Sarah Watson and others. The Anna is devoted exclusively to the great and growing E. Maine and Hampton had been gone more interests of agriculture, and contains many valu-

The Belle of the West. The recent fire on We have had a very pleasant and comparatively the steamer Belle of the West, is supposed to short passage from Valparaiso to San Francisco, have originated from a box of locofoco matche

to those at sea,) a Mr. Philbrick, of Skowhegan, U. S. Government for the present fiscal year, it fell overboard, but was rescued by grasping a is said, will reach forty-three millions more than piece of rigging which was thrown to him from the Secretary of the Treasury supposed it would

Now for a few "pencilings by the way," in Gazette states that it has been proposed by the Industrial Exhibition. The London Literary this "El Dorado" of the Western world. We United States Government that the Industrial arrived here in forty-nine days from Valparaiso ; Exhibition shall, after its close there, be removed to New York.

ports on the way. What shall I say of San Francisco? Nothing I can say will give you \$30,000 per annum to the colonization of the viously passed the Virginia House, appropriating negroes of that State in Africa, is now a law, having passed the Senate with an amendment which imposes an annual tax of one dollar upo every male free negro in the State, between 21

are employed on the coast, and in going up the ed to the Senate, from the committee on Agri-"one of the cities") is a nondescript : inhabit- sioner, with a salary of \$3,000 a year; a Chemis ants of all ages, colors, and nations on the globe, with \$2,000 a year; a Secretary, with \$1,600; a Recording Clerk, with \$1000, and a Messenger

Quarantine at St. Louis. A quarantine has been established at Arsenal Island, St. Louis. New Post Office. A new post has lately bee

Church burnt. The Universalist church i cents; Potatoes, 16 cents per lb.; Onions, 65 on the evening of the 2d inst. The building was a pound; Eggs, \$1.25 per doz.; Flour, \$6 per erected about three years since at a cost of \$4,

determination to work only half the time after

probably, are disappointed in their expectations.

We have been there, and speak from a knowledge of facts, that G. M. Atwood's Bookstore, is running up the Sacramento, about 125 miles, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Medicines, &c. See

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

MONDAY, May 6. Senate. Mr. King was elected to preside over the Senate, during the absence of Mr. Fillmore. Mr. Elmore, who was appointed by the Governor of South Carolina to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John C. Calhoun, appeared, and after his credentials were presented, took his seat. House. On motion of Mr. Bayley, the Definition of the company of the Committee ciency Bill amendments were referred to the Com-mittee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

House. The House was organized by the choice of Samuel Belcher, of Farmington, Speakor; and E. W. Flagg, Clerk. Benj. B. Thomas, of Newburg, was elected Messer ger, and Rev. Charles F. Allen, of Augusta, Chaplain. Mr. Stanley offered a resolution directing it quiries relative to the doings of several persons connected with the departments at Washington at the time of the last Presidential election. TUESDAY, May 7.

SENATE. The bill to establish a Board of Accounts, to consist of three Commissioners, to set-tle all claims against the Government with an Attorney and two clerks. Mr. Whitcomb moved to change the term of office from twelve to three years; he afterwards modified it, striking out twelve years, and his motion prevailed.

House. The Census Bill was resumed, and

Mr. Vinton offered an amendment, that from and after the 30th of March 1853, the House shall be composed of 200 members, to be apportioned among States in manner directed in the Section following: provided, that if after the apportion ment of the representatives under the next or any subsequent census, a new State or States be admitted into the Union, representatives assigned to such new States shall be in addition to the number of representatives herein above limited. which excess of representatives over 200 shall only continue until the next succeeding apportionment of representatives under the next or suc-

ceeding census.

Mr. Vinton thought 200 members was a body arge enough, but his main object was to have the ise permanently organised. After a running ate the amendment was adopted, 72 to 63. The Committee rose, when Mr. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Vinton to make the number of members 230, and move the previous question, which was seconded, and the main question ordered to be put. The greater part of the amendments were concurred in, and the House adjourned. WEDNESDAY, May 8.

SENATE. Mr. Clay presented the majority report of the Committee of Thirteen on the Cali-The report was accompanied with separate bills: First-For admitting California with her pres-

ent boundary, but providing for another State: nt boundary, but providing for another State: tee on County Estimates, as follows:—Messrs. Second—Provides territorial Governments in Randall of Harpswell, Gatland of Winslow, New Mexico and Utah, without any proviso Leach of Penobscot, McIntyer of Cushing, Whee-against Slavery, and fixes their boundaries as re-ler of Whitefield, Long of Surry, and Ford of ported by the territorial Committee. Third-For the delivery of fugitive slaves, in-

Proviso, but declares it to be entirely useless. It elected. is against a jury trial of fugitive slaves in the place where they have fled to, and recommends ndemnity from the National Treasury, if the law is not regarded in the free States. is not regarded in the free States. The report argues against the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. It contends for the simulsubject, and recommends immediate action. Mr. Clay spoke in favor of acting immediately

on this report. He desired to make it the order of the day for tomorrow. Mr. Turney objected. Mr. Clemens gave notice of amendments, and

boundary of Texas. Mr. Phelps had designed to make a minority report, but he waived the right. He was opposed to the whole series of measures and spoke under Mr. Yulee thought the South had been prom- Hancock of Bangor.

ized the shell of the ovster.

Mr. Clay made an impassioned speech, in reply to what he termed the unkind and premature stand by them to the last extremity. The debate was continued to a late hour. Gens. Cass and Whole number of whether the votes for land countries Houston with Messrs. Mangum, Foote and Dick-Tulee, Turney, Borland and Berrien, all south-

fter which the bill was passed. The House after this went into Committee of the whole on the California Message, and Mr.

Winthrop of Massachusetts, made a speech in favor of the President's plan. Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, examined the Northern sentiment on slavery, and said there was not a single State but had sent instructions to its Representatives on

SENATE. Mr. Yules introduced a resolution ment of California. Mr. Yulee said he had received private advices from Oregon, and that the attend forthwith.

government officers had left there and gone to Whereupon the Governor elect, attended by government officers had left there and gone to

the order of the day for Monday. Adopted.

FRIDAY, May 10.

The Senate was not in session. House. Mr. McGaughy proposed an amendamong the States. mape to inquire into the number of Virginians holding office. Considerable excited discussion, during which a suggestion was agreed. and the proposed amendment was voted down. To the Senate and House of Representatives Having concurred in the report of the Com-

Low FREIGHTS. There never was a time, we believe, when freights were so ruinously depress-ed as at the present moment. Several thousand ed as at the present moment. Several thousand bales of cotton have been shipped to Liverpool, in British vessels, lately, at an eighth of a penny per pound, and great difficuly is experienced in siling up even at this unprecedented low rate. ing up even at this unprecedented low rate.

iny vessels have consequently cleared for the itish provinces in ballast, or left half loaded, and others must do the same, or lie idle, probably, throughout the summer. [N. O. Delta, 28th ult.

side of Lake Eric. The Commerce sank in eight fathoms of water. She was transporting a portion of the 23d regiment of British troops, twenty tion of the 23d regiment of British troops, twenty four of whom were drowned; also, one officer and

LEGISLATIVE COMPEND.

WEDNESDAY, May 8. SENATE. The Senate was organized by the choice of Hon. Thomas M. Morrow, of Waldo, President; Albert H. Small, Secretary; and Fred-On motion of Mr. Pickard of Penobscot, or-dered, that the Senate hold one session a day, commencing at ten o'clock, until otherwise or-

The rules and orders of the last session were

adopted until others are reported.

Ordered. That the sessions commence at 10
A. M., except Mondays, when the hour shall be

with message from the Governor, returning to the Senate an act passed last session, entitled "an act to amend the eighty-third chapter of the Statutes of 1848," which was laid on thetable. shall publish the message next week.

Mr. Hobbs, of Oxford, introduced an order,

that the several elergymen of Augusta, be invited to officiate in rotation, as chaplains of the Senate, antil otherwise ordered. House. The Secretary of State came in, and

returning, with his objections, the bill passed by the last Legislature, entitled "An act in relation to common sellers of intoxicating liquors." The consideration of the bill was postponed

laid upon the table a message from the Governor,

till Thursday next, and 1000 copies were ordered to be printed. SENATE. Mr. Hobbs of Oxford, from the Committee on votes for Governor, reported that

John Hubbard had Elijah L. Hamlin George F. Talbot Elijah F. Hamlin George Talbot John Hodgdon Joel Vickery

fornia and Slavery resolutions. He read it him-self, and the galleries of the Senate were crowded. Flagstaff plantation were rejected as grossly informal. Report accepted.

House. The Speaker announced the commit-

In convention of the two Houses the Senatoricluding the bill before the Senate, with amend- al vacancies were filled as follows: Second Distriet, Ephraim Sturdivant and Geo. F. Shepley Fourth-For the abolition of the Slave trade in were elected. Eighth District, Geo. M. Chase the District of Columbia.

The report was long and argumentative. It does not deny the Constitutionality of the Wilmot the Fourteenth District, Robert A. Chapman was

SATURDAY, May 11. SENATE. The Senators elected yesterday to fill the vacancies being in attendance, Mr. Cary aneous settlement of all questions on this exciting gave notice, that in accordance with his intention expressed at the time of his election, the Senate

being full, he should resign his seat as President on the adjournment of the Senate to-day.

House. The Committee on Pay Roll was announced, as follows: Messrs. Mitchell of Kennebunkport, Rogers of Windham, Wiggin of Stet an amendment to add 36 deg. 30 min. as the son, Webber of Brewer, Alford of Hope, Daniells

of Harrison, Burnham of Lincoln. The Committee on Elections was and as follows: Messrs. Talbot of Lubec, Cochran of Waldoboro, Sewall of Oldtown, Martin of Poland, Putnam of Belfast, Junkins of Berwick, and

MONDAY, May 13. Mr. Clay made an impassioned speech, in reply to what he termed the unkind and premature assaults on the Report and recommendations of the Committee, and declared his determination to stand by them to the last extremity. The debate

Whole number of votes Necessary to a choice Isaac Reed Mr. Chase of Washington introduced an order

n Senators, came out in opposition.

House. The amendments of the Committee of assigning a day for the election of a Senator to the whole on the Census bill were taken up, represent in part the State of Maine in the nex Congress of the United States, before the 20th day of June next, and no action in concurrence or otherwise, shall be entertained by the Senate before that day." After some disc order passed, yeas 20; navs 11.

House. Mr. Sewall was charged with a me sage to the Senate, proposing a convention at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of qualifying the Governor

At 11 o'cock the two houses convened for the purpose indicated.

Mr. Pickard of the Senate, was then charged inquiring of the President about the condition of affairs in Oregon, and concerning the authority with a message to the Governor elect, informing of General Riley in assuming the civil Govern- him of the existence and purpose of the conven The Governor elect replied that he would tion.

alifornia. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Clay moved that the California bill be made of Departments, came in and the oaths of office. ne order of the day for Monday. Adopted.

House. No business of importance was tranThe Secretary of State made the usual proclama-The Governor and suit then retired, and the convention dissolved.

On motion of Mr. Sewall Oldtown, a message hy proposed an amend-appointment of clerks to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of re-ceiving the Governor's Message. The Senate

VETO OF THE LIQUOR BILL.

Having concurred in the report of the Committee at 5 o'clock the House adjourned until Monday.

Dreadful Accident in St. Louis. The scholars of Mr. J. H. Purkett's school were assembled with their parents, for a May Day party, at a saloon, to the number of 200, when the floor gave way, and the party were precipitated to the ground floor, and through that to the cellar, which was half filled with water. The wives of Messrs. John Beakey and Chester W. Pomeroy were instantly killed, and forty-nine persons were wounded some of them very dangerously.

Another Steamboat Disaster. As the steamboat Ironton was on her passage to this city, Thursday afternoon, she collapsed a flue about twenty five miles above this city, killing four persons and severly injuring several others. Two firemen were blown into the river—the other recrease killed were handle were did not learn their persons the constitution, by which I was authorized to retain the bill for forther consideration, and return it, either with or without my approval, to the legislature when next in session.

The last legislature, at the last hour of its session, passed to be enacted, a bill entitled, "An act in relation to common sellers of intexprovisions and complicated in its details, should receive its final passage and be presented to the executive for his examination and approval, in the midst of the haste and confusion of a final adjournment of the legislature, furnishes a perfect unless it be assumed, that in discharge of his duty, as a co-ordinate branch of the law-making power, he is the two houses of the legislature.

Another Steamboat Disaster. As the steamboat Ironton was on her passage to this city, Thursday afternoon, she collapsed a flue about twenty five miles above this city, killing four persons and severly injuring several others. Two firemen were blown into the river—the other the provision of the constitution, by which I was authorized to retain the bill for forther consideration as authorized to retain the bill for forther consideration and i The last legislature, at the last hour of its session

Thursday afternoon, she collapsed a flue about twenty five miles above this city, killing four persons and severly injuring several others. Two firemen were blown into the river—the other persons killed were hands—we did not learn their names. [Cincinnati Gazette, 4th.]

[Cincinnati Gazette, 4th.] demanded, or a public good would result, from such an invasion of the sucred precincts of home. In announcing to the legislature, that I should retain the bill for further consideration, I called attention to this obvious feature, as a reason for adopting that course. But I refrained from alluding to the fact, that the bill apparently deprived those charged with a violation of its provisions of the constitutional right of a trial by jury, because I considered it improbable that are attempt had been made to infringe upon so dear a right, and thought that it might be found preserved, by some of the references, therein made, to previous laws—a point which could only be determined by such careful examination and comparison, as I was then unable to give it.

FATAL ACCIDENT. Mr. Levi Goodridge of Moscow, was killed in Bingham, on the 19th ult., by a log passing over his body. He was employed in rolling logs "off of the brow into the mill-pond." The log struck him upon the head, and he died in about fifteen minutes. He was 48 years of age. [People's Press.

Struck by Lightning. We are informed that the Burnham Bridge, over the Sebasticook, was struck by lightning on Monday evening, and so much injured as to be deemed unsafe for crossing. [Eastern Mail.

Another Stramboat Disaster and Great Loss of Live. Buffalo, May 7th. The British steamers Despatch and Commerce came in collision last night near Port Maitland, on the Canada side of Lake Eric. The Commerce saok in eight fathous of water. She was transporting a portion of the 23d regiment of British troops, twenty reasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated."
The framers of the constitution of Maine, as if not satisfied with this ample guarantee of the constitution of the Union, incorporated into our constitution the same provision. The feeling which prompted this caution, is a natural one, and may readily be apprecia-

Ind., by supposing our own homes to be the theatre of an official search, perhaps instigated and witnessed by an official search, perhaps instigated and witnessed by an official search, perhaps instigated and witnessed by an exposure of all the develop, would be a complete the control of our domestic life, or by an examination of our domestic with this constitutional piedgel Are not our lounces with this constitution of the person, and the paper was a possible of the person, and the paper was a possible of the person, and the paper was a possible of the person, and the paper, and the apparent of an examination of the process, the person of the process of the person of a supplicion, as the voice of truth—those who are regardless of the obligations of such as a subject of the person of the

whether the result of his search furnishes evidence of selling—of guilt—that is clearly a judicial act; and if the evidence of guilt, is in his judgment sufficient, then must follow another executive act—the seizure of the articles and of the person in whose possession they are found. The evidence of selling, requisite to justify the arrest, may be greater or less, as the judicial caprics of the officer may dictate.

Under the requirement upon the officer to "bring the person in whose possession the same (figures and to the same to find the selling of the state, is so person in whose possession the same (figures and to form a different punishments on proof of the mere opinion, not formal judgment of the inferior, in competent court—the one a direct and gross, the other, an indirect and shameful violation of the right to be secure in person and property, and of trial by jury.

I am confident, that this ill digested outrage upon almost every right of our citizens, could only have received the sanction of the legislature, in the haste and confusion of a final adjournment. But, be that as it may, the moral and social well being of the state, is so person in whose possession they are

suffering the loss, in instituting search, will give to it, only that direction, which the circumstances may indicate, as most likely to result in the recovery of his property. Here we have a fact, and consequent upon it, a motive which excludes the idea of action, upon mere vague suspicion, prejudice, or passion—a double safeguard against abuse, which has no counterpart in the case in question. So too with all our other laws authorizing search; they are so guarded, or so limited in their application, that there can be no danger of general abuse. For instance, the number is small to whom the suspicion could possibly attach, of violating the law, which regulates the keeping of gunpowder, and authorizes search to discover its illegal possession; and when such suspicion does exist, a warrant for search can only be granted, to one of the officers of the town, on his own application, made in his official ca-

Another important distinction between this and all asystem is wrong, may be found in the fact, that a portion of this character, is that the latter only authorizes search, for property illegally in the possession of the person whose premises are to be searched, while the former authorizes search for property, which every person may legally possess and use, and which our whole population, with but rare exceptions, do possess and use. The mere suspicion of this common legal possession may induce a suspicion of this common legal possession, may induce a suspicion of these and and the suspicion of this common legal possession, may induce a suspicion of these areas and many of those who will resort to them.

ises, to the gaze and inspection of any three medding or malicious intruders.

It therefore cannot be regarded as just, to cite our present laws, as precedent for one, so unguarded in its details, so universal in its application, nod consequently so liable, in its execution, to universal abuse. Under those, (our present laws of search,) individual rights may, at times, be violated, though protected by all the guards, which the nature of the case furnish or permit; but unifer this, our whole population are exposed, without check, limit, or restraint. All laws may secessarily invade and endanger, to a certain extent, individual rights but it does not follow, that all individual rights should, by law, be wantouly invaded and endangered. rights; but it does not follow, that all individual rights should, by law, he wantonly invaded and endangered.

The constitution does not interpose an unqualified prohibition of the exercise of the right of search; its generantee to the citizens is against "unreasonable search." If then, the search for which the bill provides is designed to accomplish a great social good, and at the same time, is adequate to the design, it is averable results?

I return the bill, with these, my objections, to the House in which it originated.

John W. Dana. and at the same time, is adequate to the design, it is reasonable and therefore constitutional, and aside from the defects in detail to which I have alluded. It is the the accomplishment of the object designed—the sup-pression of intemperance.

It is contended, that the present law is inoperative,

mugatory. For the purpose then, of testing its effect, we will suppose, that the law is in operation—that search warrants are issued to obtain evidence against those engaged in illegal sale—and that, contrary to the shop at Newton have been largely denuded of search warrants are issued to obtain evidence against those engaged in illegal sale—and that, contrary to the expectations of anany, search is permitted without resistance or hinderance. By well directed search, ardent spirits may undoubtedly be found, under circumstances calculated to excite the suspicion, that it is kept for illegal sale; but not with accompaniments which would five like the suspicion of the state of the critical transplaces of sule, except those in a few large towns, are fitted up, with anything more than the necessary apparatus; and the necessary apparatus; and the necessary apparatus; is only such articles as are in daily, constant use, in every house, store, and workshop. Wherever the arrangements were on a more extended scale, the approval of the bill would have been a signal for the removal of all appendages, calculated to excite suspicion of the traffic.

And here we have the extent of the evidence, in aid of conviction, which all this process can possibly furnish—the discovery of liquora, which every person does keep. If this evidence will convict one, it will convict nearly the whole of our population. It should be borne in mind, that, whenever search is instituted under any of our present laws, it must be for property, which if found in the possession of the person whose premises are searched, is illegally in his possession, and the finding therefore, furnishes almost conclusive evidence of guilt. But no such deduction of guilt can be made from the discovery of the mere legal possession, and the finding therefore, furnishes almost conclusive evidence of guilt. But no such deduction of guilt can be made from the discovery of the mere legal possession, that it may be used for the most injurious and dangerous purpuses.

From these considerations, it seems obvious, that

article is of such a nature, that it may be used for the most injurious and dangerous purposes.

From those considerations, it seems obvious, that while search, under all our present laws may furnish almost conclusive evidence of crime, the search authorized by the bill in question, most entirely fail to produce such evidence, and failing of this, it fails to accumplish its only object. Hence the one, is reasonable and constitutional, while the other is "unreasonable," and consequently unconstitutional.

Under the requirment upon the officer to "bring the person in which such warrant is returnable," the person brought may or may not be the person named in the warrant; for if the officer, in making the search, finds liquors and white pulses, in the person named in the warrant, and what he judges to be, "evidences of selling," in the possession of a person not named in the warrant, he must bring him before the court, without a complaint, warrant, or legal process of any kind.

Here then, the ordinary safeguards, with which the constitution intended to sorround the necessary exercise of the right of search, have been entirely neglected, so that on the mere "belief" of any three men, any

cise of the right of search, have been entirely neglected, so that on the mere "belief" of any three men, any justice of the peace may empower an officer to make unrestricted search of the premises of any of our citizens, to seize such books, papers or property as he may please to consider evidence of sale, and to arrest such persons as he may please to suspect, on such evidence, guilty of sale: and this is our constitutional security against unreasonable search and seizure!

It is true, that in several instances, our laws have authorised search, on complaint of a magistrate, without serious inconvenience or abuse. The most important instance of the exercise of this right, is where goods are stolen, or obtained by false preteaces; and here there must be a pre-existing fact, not merely susgoods are stolen, or obtained by false pretences; and here there must be a pre-existing fact, not merely auspected, but known to the complainant, to wit: the loss of the goods; and when such a fact exists, the person suffering the loss, in instituting search, will give to it, only that direction, which the circumstances may indihown, on his own application, made in his official canacity, authorizing him to make the search.

Another important distinction between this and all system is wrong, may be found in the fact, that a portant distinction between this and all system is wrong, may be found in the fact, that a portant distinction between this and all system is wrong, may be found in the fact, that a portant distinction between this and all system is wrong, may be found in the fact, that a portant distinction between this and all system is wrong, may be found in the fact, that a portant distinction between this and all system is wrong, may be found in the fact, that a portant distinction between this and all system is wrong, may be found in the fact, that a portant distinction between this and all states, has been entirely overlooked in all these measures.

possession, may induce a suspicion of illegal use; and thus the suspicion of illegal use; and thus the suspicion of illegal use, resting upon the other suspicion of legal possession, may be the foundation of a "belief," in relation to any of our citizeos, which would expose his person to arrest, and open his premises, to the gaze and inspection of any three meddling or malicious intruders.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

FACTORY STOPPAGES. The high rise of cotton with the low state of the market for cotton goods. because the evidence necessary to convict those who violate it cannot be obtained; and the friends of this bill claim that its provisions will enable them to supply the deficiency; this is the admitted chief object of its passage, and this object it must secure, or be entirely lishments at Saccarappa village followed the exlishments at Succarappa village followed the ex-

> yet as the current is evidently setting in that di-rection, both for foreign and coast wise navigation, aur people would do well to begin moderately ond grow into the business [Bangor Courier.

STARCH MANUFACTORY. There is an immense starch factory at Oswego, N. Y., producing the following results: It consumes 2000 ripe corn per week, and manufactures 40,000 sequently unconstitutional.

I have thus far shown, that the right of search is of so delicate a nature, that it should be always used with the utmost caution—that it should be always used with the utmost caution—that this bill in authorizing its exercise, neglects those safeguards in detail, which both the constitution, and safety of the persons and property of our citizens require—that its peculiar features are uneustained, by any precedent drawn from our former annually manufactured exceeds \$124,000. as it is to ble," and

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ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA. The steamer Niagara, from Liverpool, April 27, arrived at Halifax at 6 o'clock Tuesday

ENGLAND. The organization of the pantal mentary select Committee, for the reduction of official salaries, met with the warm approval of News of April 1st, says:

"Since our last issue for the steamer many "Since our last issue for the steamer many converged showing the rapid onward." the reformers. The names of Cobden and Bright appear in the list. The subject of agricultural distress has been again before the House of Lords has been again before the House of California. The rains have ceased, and

Queen, and immediately after upon the Duke of Wellington. The Times attaches no particular importance to the event—not so the Herald and other London papers. However, it is rumored that Sir John Russell will go into the Upper House, and thus make way for Sir James Graham in the Cabinet; also that Lord Palmerston will be succeeded in the Foreign Secretaryship by Lord Clarendon, and that Charles Wood will shortly vacate the office of Chancellor.

before Parliament, and an inquiry is to be insti- money collected for duties, to the State govern-

IRELAND. We learn that the recent appeal of O'Connell in behalf of the repeal movement had the effect to raise the rent, last week, to £33. The late severe storm is said to have caused the destruction of property in Dublin to the amount of £30,000 sterling, principally in glass and slate. Scarcely a building escaped injury. Immediately after the storm, glaziers' wages rose to 15s. per day, and glass commanded ten times its original price. Emigration is less general than heretofore. The crops throughout the United Kingdom promise well.

France. The government hill for giving the

and other dangerous characters might be sent out Legislature at \$7,500. of the country. The defeat of the measure caused the Minister of the Interior to throw up his port folio, with reproaches upon the Assembly, from the lower country that some evil disposed for refusing to support him in what he called his

bly proclaiming the Republic.

In reference to the approaching election for Paris, a correspondent of the London Chronicle says—"The elections are the only subject of interest to the people of France, at the present moment. As far as the opinions of the electors can be calculated upon, they are decidedly in can be calculated upon, they are decidedly in favor of M. Eugene Sue. The city appears to be five-sixths on the Democratic candidate. One transport of the line gave Sue and Leglers a management of the line

proaches. on Thursday at 89 30. On Monday and Tuesday the opposition journals were seized, and all the news venders' stalls destroyed—the newsmen arrested by the police. Wednesday, copies of the proscribed journals were read aloud on the Boulevards to great bodies of people, in defiance of the while many are vacated.

It is well understood to bring mercantile afairs, and the interests of the community on a more reliable basis, by a healthy state of things. Rents are declining. Buildings not long since commanding thousands, now yield only hundreds, while many are vacated.

neval has been appointed Plenipotentiary.

be resumed.

Germany. It is said that Prussia is seeking an alliance with Denmark and Sweden, and that she has, with this object in view, availed herself of an opportunity to withdraw from the Schleswig dispute.

mercantile business, have arisen from real estate operations, and added much to the want of confidence now existing.

Merchandise is much lower, and the tendency downward. This is unlooked for. It was thought the busy season, or demand for the mines, will have a contrary effect. The change in

The Erfurt Parliament having complained, the yield as much as formerly; the same extraordinary revision of the constitution was expected to be accounts abound, and though to a considerable produced at the end of the month.

extent exaggerated, may be relied on.

Copenhagen of the 15th, state that the Danish Government, acting under the advice of Russia, prevalent a few months since, seems to have enhave refused to accede to any of the demands of tirely subsided. The most valuable property has the Schleswig Holstein deputation, and that Denmark will consent to no terms but unconditional tion in general business affairs. A large room

Russia and Turkey. The disturbances in Bosina were not of a serious character. The difficulties between Austria and the Porte had been settled. The Porte has sent autograph letters to the Queen of England and President of France, in acknowledgement of their friendly sid in the extradition question.

Russian troops are said to have commenced to evacuate the Danuhian provinces.

evacuate the Danubian provinces.

Later from California. Arrival of three Steamers at New York from Chagres.

No less than three steamships arrived at New York, Tuesday, May 7, from Chagres, viz: the Empire City, the Georgia and Cherokee. These steamers brought some three hundred passengers, and not far from three million dollars in gold

The news brought by these steamers is up to morning, May 7. The markets and commercial intelligence remained essentially the same as reported by the previous arrival.

England. The organization of the parliamentary select Committee, for the reduction of

Lords, but without leading to any new results. The present abuses of the University system are about to be inquired into by a royal commission. Lord John Russell refuses to extend the Commission to Ireland.

The weakness of the present government appears to be daily growing more apparent. Sir Robert Peel is said to have waited upon the Queen, and immediately after upon the Duke of Wellington. The Times attaches no particular

shortly varieties of Chancellor.

Recent advices from Australia state that the government officials put Smith O'Brien to all manner of petty cruelty, for his refusal to accept a ticket of leave. The matter has been brought before Parliament and accept accept and accept and accept accept and accept accept and accept accept accept and accept accept accept accept accept and accept a ment, steps having been taken to form an Independ-ent Government. This notice was served on the

heretofore. The crops throughout the United Kingdom promise well.

France. The government bill for giving the transportation law a retrospective effect, has been defeated in the Assembly by a large majority. The presumed object of government was to obtain authority whereby Barbes, Blangin, Raspail, and other dangerous characters might be sent out.

The salary of the office has been fixed by the for refusing to support him in what he called his arduous and thankless attempts to maintain public order. He was subsequently prevailed on to retain office. 200,000 francs have been voted for the celebration of the anniversary of the Assembly proclaiming the Republic.

regiment of the line gave Sue and Leclerc a majority. The moderate party, however, appear to be very sanguine in the belief that Leclerc will be elected by a large majority as the election appear to looked for change has taken place. A reaction looked for change has taken place. A reaction Business on the Bourse declines; fives closed at no very remote period to bring increantile af-

evards to great bodies of people, in defiance of the police. Six companies of the National Guards of Periguer have been suspended for electing a socialist captain. Socialist captain.

A Te Deum was performed on the 24th for the Pope's return to Rome, to which Court Rayments, with urgent demands arising from an impossible personal has been appointed Plenipotentiary. eval has been appointed Plenipotentiary.

Count Zamosky, who took an active part in money was easier and confidence universal, has the Hungarian war, has arrived at Paris.

The Assembly has voted 15,000 francs to the survivors of the disaster at Angiers, and the families of the deceased.

Spain. The President of France is reported to have demanded the hand of the Infanta, sister to the King.

Diplomatic relations with England are about to be resumed. mercantile business, have arisen from real estate

The Duchies having entered an independent negotiation for peace, Prussia has left them to their own resources.

Thought the busy season, or demand to the manage would have a contrary effect. The change in other matters has counteracted the otherwise good effect of an active demand. The mines

DENMARE AND THE DUCHIES. Letters from Real Estate is very dull, with no disposition held two months since at \$2000 per month, has been taken at \$800; at the same time one rented

Russian troops are said to have commenced to evacuate the Danubian provinces.

Rome. Great precautions are said to be taken to preserve the Pope from assassination. No person is allowed to approach him, except by permission of Cardinal Autonelli. Letters state that the Pope, since his return, has drawn up several decrees, which have been suppressed by Cardinals. One accont states that His Holiness is little less than an Austrian prisoner.

The 1st regiment of French Dragoons have left Rome for France.

Greece. The mission of Baron Gros, from the French government, has, it is said, proved a failure. Admiral Parker still retains possession of the Greek vessels.

Shipwreck and Loss of Life.

The Portland Adserting furnishes the action. the introduction of steambouts on the upper

Shipwreck and Loss of Life.

The Portland Advertiser furnishes the particulars of a melancholy shipwreck which occurred on Sunday night, May 5. The brig Watson of Portland, sailed from Matanzas on the 3d of April, and went into Holmes' Hole on the 23d, from which port she sailed on Thursday morning. She was commanded by Capt. Josiah B. Clough, of Portland. The following was the list of the crew, when she sailed from Portland last January, viz.—Cyrus F. Moulton, chief mate; Benj. Adams, 2nd mate; John F. Tyler cook and steward; Geo. Greenwood, Alonzo Williams, John Brown, Benj. Huston, and H. Fahlburch, seamen.

It appears that on Sunday night, during the thick weather and blow the vessel came ashore on Ram Island ledge, near Portland harbor, where she soon went to pieces and all her crew, with one exception, were drowned.

The Advertiser states that. "The chief mate.

one exception, were drowned.

The Advertiser states that, "The chief mate, Mr. Moulton, left the vessel at Holmes' Hole, to take charge of the brig Susan Jane, now lying in our harbor, ready for sea.

The Legislature has passed but few important bills during the last month. A bill for the charter of San Francisco passed the Legislature, it is understood that it will be presented to the people for their adoption or rejection, in a few days. of San Francisco passed the Legislature, it is understood that it will be presented to the people in our harbor, ready for sea.

"The vessel was insured for \$3000 at the Columbus and Lexington Agency, and \$1400 and freight at the Augusta and Insurance Banking Co. Agency.

"The cargo consisted of about \$2,000 gallons off moissess, which was owned by Mr. J. B. Brown, and fully insured at Columbus and Lexington, of Falmouth, one of the crew of the life-field brig was reasoued by one of the Jailand boats on Monday. He states that after the vessel struck, he swam to the "half-way rock," and then returned to the vessel for the purpose of persuading the rest of the crew to do the same—but they refusing, he again swam to the "half-way rock," and then returned to the vessel for the purpose of persuading the rest of the crew to do the same—but they refusing, he again swam to the "half-way rock," and then returned to the vessel for the purpose of persuading the rest of the crew to do the same—but they refusing, he again swam to the "half-way rock," and then returned to the vessel for the purpose of persuading the rest of the crew to do the same—but they refusing, he again swam to the "half-way rock," and then returned to the vessel for the purpose of persuading the rest of the crew to do the same—but they refusing, he again swam to the "half-way rock," and then returned to the vessel for the purpose of persuading the rest of the crew to do the same—but they refusing, he again swam to the "case" in the decisions of persuading the rest of the crew to do the same—but they refusing, he again saws mot the "case" in the same and the purpose of persuading the rest of the crew to do the same—but they refusing, he again saws mot the "case" in the same and the purpose of persuading the rest of the crew to do the same—but they refusing, he again saws mot the "case" in the purpose of persuading the rest of the crew to do the same—but they refusing, he again saws mot the "case" in the purpose of persuading the rest of the crew to do t

authorities. The money having been in every case paid before the fraud was discovered, a great deal of confusion and litigious contention have

Freshet at Ashburnham and Fitchburg.

An Extra from the Fitchburg Sentinel gives further particulars of the great loss of property incurred by the breaking of the Reservoir Dam in Ashburnham, on Monday morning, May 6. The reservoir covered about 150 acres, and its destruction is said to have caused more damage to property than has ever occurred in the part of the State. The Sentinel mentions the injury or entire destruction of no less than twenty six manufacturing and other establishments in Ashburnham and Fitchburg; and adds: "There was much other damage done to property in Ashburnham, the particulars of which we were unable to gather. Every dam on the stream, from the Reservoir to Rockville, in Fitchburg, and every bridge across it as low down as West Fitchburg, "The people of the town feel to gather."

BRIGHTON MARKET, May 9.

At Market, 560 Beef Cattle, 20 pairs Working Oxen, 40 Cows and Calves, 850 Sheep, and 3500 Swine.

BEEF CATTLE.—We quote extra, 86 50; first quality, 87 57 66 25; second quality, 82 52 6 85 50; third quality, 81 25 65 50.

WORKING OXEN.—Sales from 865 to 895.

COWS AND CALVES.—Sales from 865 to 895.

COWS AND CALVES.—Sales from 87 5, 84 50 to 85 60.

SWINE.—Lots to peddie, 41 60 54 for Sowa, 51 60 5 erty than has ever occurred at one time in that part of the State. The Sentinel mentions the

that they can never recover from the effects of this terrible disaster."

It is estimated that the loss to the town of Asburnham will amount to \$100,000, and that Fitchburg will be an equal sufferer, making a total loss of \$200,000, instead of \$50,000, as at first reported.

In Fitchburg the recover from the effects of this terrible disaster."

FLOUR.—Sales of Genesse, common branits, \$5 62½ @ \$71, fancy brands, \$5 87½ @ \$6 90; Ohio and Michigan, \$5 62½ @ \$75; fancy brands, \$5 87½ @ \$6 90; Ohio and Michigan, \$5 62½ @ \$75; fancy brands, \$5 87½ @ \$6 90; Ohio and Michigan, \$5 82½ @ \$6 90; Ohio and Michigan, \$6 82½ @ \$6 90; Ohio and Michigan,

In Fitchburg, the woolen factory occupied by In Fitchburg, the woolen factory occupied by Henry S. Filar, was entirely swept away, loss \$16,000; the building was owned by Col. I. Phillips; the forge of Alfred White was carried away, loss \$4000; damage of \$800 to Whitney & dealers in Boxton. away, loss \$4000; damage of \$800 to Whitney & Bogart's paper mill dam; the store and cotton factory of Col. I. Phillips are nearly destroyed, loss \$20,000; the paper mill of Lyon & Son, damaged \$600; seythe factory of A. Kimball & Son, \$600; the dam and canal of Sheldon & Carter damaged and 20,000 feet of lumber swept away; the dam of Fitchburg Woolen Company partly carried away and the building injured, loss \$1000; one of the workmen was in the dry house when it broke in two, and was obliged to take refuge in a tree, from which he was rescued by the aid of a rope and basket. A paper mill, owned by A. Crocker, was damaged \$500 or \$600; the woolen mill of Hon. J. W. Mansur was damaged to the amount of \$1000; the duck

was damaged to the amount of \$1000; the duck mill at South Fitchburg was damaged to the amount of \$1000.

In Ashburnham, the Reservoir Company lose \$2000; David R. Marden, chair turner, \$2000; the Naukeag Factory \$10,000, Fletcher & Newhall, tanners, lose \$15,000; O. G. Caldwell, tub manufacturer, \$500; Day's Grist Mill, lose \$2000; Winchester & Barrett, chair manufacturers, lose \$2500; Black & Wilder, blacksmiths, \$2000; G. & C. Winchester, chair manufacturers, \$4000; Blackburn's cotton factory \$8000; L. B. Adams' tannery \$3000. In Westminster, West's grist mill was swept away, the hands having barely time to escape. Loss, \$1000.

[Boston Traveller.]

CARR of Winthsop, to Miss MARY P. COTTLE of this city. In Orland, May 5th, by Parker W. Perry, Esq., Mr. ARON B. CROSEY to Miss LUCRETIA B. GRAY.

In Orland, May 5th, by Parker W. Perry, Esq., Mr. ARON B. CROSEY to Miss LUCRETIA B. GRAY.

In East Wilton, May 1, by Moses Adams, Esq., Mr. Moses A Smith of Georgetown, Mass., to Miss DIANA TURNER of Turner.

In Ellaworth, LUTHER JEWETT. Esq., of Portland, to Miss CHARLOTTE P. JONES.

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In Ellaworth, LUTHER JEWETT. Esq., of Port

From Oregon and the Sandwich Islands.

Advices from Oregon to the 18th of March have been received by the steamships at New York. A correspondent of the Tribune says that the greatest excitement prevails throughout the country in regard to the discovery of new gold mines

Lahaina, however, the storm assumed the character of a perfect hurricane, doing great damage to the shipping in the harbor and destroying much property in the town. The schooner Mary was driven to sea in the early period of the storm, and she was followed by the Sophia and two small schooners. During the night the Sophia capsized, drowning three of her crew, and three or four natives who were on board. Both of the schooners (names unknown) reserved to the same schooners (names unknown) reserved to the schooler (names unkn schooners (names unknown) were lost, the crew of one saved. One hundred houses were blown down or unroofed-the King's Palace among

others.

On the 14th, (day preceding the gale,) the barque Deborah, having on board Rev. Mr. Taylor, sailed from Honolulu for Lahaina, and up to the 28th no tidings had been received of the vestile 28th no tidings had been received a

The Alta California says:
"We learn by papers of Maich 4, from Hono-ulu, that over 20,000 lbs. of coffee was destroyed on the plantations by the gale. The barque Drummond, about which apprehensions had been felt, arrived safely at Lahaina. The U.S. ship Humboldt, hence, via Manila, had not arrived at Humboldt, hence, via Manila, had not arrived at the Islands at last dates. Much uneasiness in her behalf was created by her long absence. The brig Brothers, from Honolulu, bound to this port, took fire at sea and was compelled to put back. She was on fire fourteen days, and her cargo was

THE FEVER AT RIO JANERIO. Reliable accounts from Rio Janerio to March 24, represent the mortality by the African or yellow fever as very great, the deaths having for some time aver aged 150 per day. Since the disease made its ppearance the number of deaths had been fully 8000 in that city, which is estimated to contain between 250,000 and 300,000 inhabitants.

A date of 23d, from another source, says:-The fever which had been prevailing for the past five or six weeks on shipboard, to a fatal extent, is now rather on the decline; but on shore it is rather on the increase, yet of a milder character—few cases proving fatal among residents, when timely precautions are taken.

THE SACO TRAGEDY. A sister of the girl recently murdered at Saco, came to that town from Manchester, N. H., last week, and described and Manchester, N. H., last week, and described and claimed many dresses and other articles of clothing, which were found at the house of Dr. Smith, as the property of the deceased. The name of the girl is Thais Elizabeth Caswell, and she and her sister are natives of Brompton, Canada East, her sister are natives of Brompton, Canada East, her sister are natives of the deceased two brothers, now reside. The people of Saco raised by sub-scription about \$100 for a walnut and a lead

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.						
Flour,	5 75 @ 7	25	Round Hogs,	5 00	6	6 50
Beans,	1 00 10 1	88	Clear Sult Pork,	8	100	10
Corn,	70 (0)	75	Dried Apples,	-	100	8
Oats,	35 @	37	Cooking do.	3:	60	43
Wheat,	1 00 @ 1	25	Winter do.	66	100	87
Rye,	80 @	90	Potatoes,	- 33	1.00	40
Butter,	12 60	16	(Clover Seed,	14		16
Lard,	8.0		Flux Serd,	1 00	100	1 00
Cherse,	6 00		H. Grass,	3 00	100	3 50
Mutton,	2 00		(Red Top,	73	60	80
Chickens,	8.00		Hay lover.	8 66	100	9.75
Geese,	5 60		Lime.	86	1	85
Eggs,	10 @		Fleece Wool,	'95		30
Corn Meal,	75 @		Pulled do.	30	-	35
Rye Meal,	80 @		Lambskins,			30

BOSTON MARKET, May 13.

Jerusalem R. A. C. Regular Communication at Masonic Hall, Augusta, on Thursday, May 23d, at 2 o'clock P. M. Augusta, May 6, 1856.

Bymeneal.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour, There dwelt no joy in Edem's rosy bower! The world was sad!—the garden was a wild; And man, the hermit, sighed—till woman smiled!

In this city, May 8, by Rev. Mr. Hawes, Mr. JOHN N. CLIFFORD to Miss ELIZABETH FOGG. In Belgrade, May 2, by Rev. William Ward, Mr. 18AAG CARR of Winthgop, to Miss MARY P. COTTLE of this city.

Obituary.

Spirit: thy labor is o'er,
Thy term of probation is run,
Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore,
And the race of immortals begun.

MARINE LIST .-- AUGUSTA.

ARRIVED.

May 11, Schr. Rough & Ready, Snewman, Georgetown.
Elecampane, Gough, Truro.
Three Sisters, Hussey, Rockport.
Abby, Boyington, do.
13, Harriet Ann, Soule, Boston.
Gazelle, Pool, do
Rochester, Heath, do.

Sidney, May 10, 1850. CHINA ACADEMY.

THE SUMMER TERM will commence on the 27th of May instant, under the direction of W. H. HUM-PHREY, A. B. TUITION.—In the English Branches, from \$3 to \$3.50; Languages, \$4. Instruction will also be given (by Miss C. W. HOLMES) in Music, \$6, extra; Painting and Wax Flowers, from \$2 to \$3; Drawing, Pencil and Crayon, from \$1 to \$3. EBEN. SHAW, Secty. 20

BLOOMFIELD ACADEMY. THE SUMMER TERM of this Institution will com-mence Monday, May 27th, and continue eleven

I mence Monday, May 27th, and continue eleven
weeks.

Iustructora.—AUGUSTUS R. BRAINERD, A. B.,
Principal; Miss EMILY C. DINSMORE, Preceptress.
Taition.—Common English Branches, \$2,50
Higher 3,00
Languages, 3,50
Drawing and Painting, 3,50
Drawing and Painting, 4,50
Music, and use of Piano, 6,00
Special attention will be paid to three things, viz. the
Preparation of Students for College—the Ornamental
Branches—and Botany.
WM. PHILBRICK, Sec'y.
Bloomfield, May 10, 1850.

HEADS OF FAMILIES ARE constantly being improved at CHAPMAN'S Hair Cutting, Shampooing and Shaving Saloon, opposite the Franklin House. Particular and personal attention paid to the Cutting and Cultivation of Muses and Children's Hair. 20 Augusta, May, 1850.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. THE undersigned, having entered into copartnership under the firm of O'BRIEN & DOWLING, would re I under the min of the public that they have commenced business on Water Street, nearly opposite the Franklin House, and hold themselves in readiness to do

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

GEORGE M. ATWOOD,

of which \$50 came from the agent and others employed by the York Manufacturing Company; the rest of the money being employed in conveying the body to the home of their parents. The railroad companies gave her a free passage to Manchester.

Fire at Kendall's Mills. A large new building, recently erected at Kendall's Mills, designed for a sash and blind factory, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night, between 12 and 0 o'clock. It was partly filled with machinery, a single shaft of which was left moving, on account of high water. The fire took in a part of the building farthest from the machinery, where there has never been any fire before; and so strong are suspicions that it was the work of an incendiary; that two men were arrested yesterday for examination. There had been some misunderstanding among these interested in the building. Reports are not sufficiently tangible to warrant in giving further particulars. The loss is probably from three to four thousand dollars. [Eastern Mail.]

Heart Rending Accinder. We learn by passive and part of the sort of four thousand dollars. [Eastern Mail.]

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Heart Rending Accinder. We learn by passive and part of the particulars. We learn by passive and part of the sort of the particulars. We learn by passive and part of the particulars. The loss is probably from three to four thousand dollars. [Eastern Mail.]

Heart Rending Accinder. Saccinder and the part of the part of the particular and th

M. M. M. F. INS. Co.

A BSTRACT of the third annual report of the Direct made May 8, 1839;
No. of Policies issued,
No in force,
Amount of property insured,
Amount of property insured,
Amount of promium notes,
Linbilities. Due for loans and int.
Due for loans aumentled, estimated,
Premium for collecting assessment No. 2, and
abatements, estimated,

Due on assessment No. 1, unrollected, 2, 2, Due from Agents for advance premiums, Bal. in Trens per Auditor's Report,

Postage, Treus. coms. Directors' fees,
Directors' fees,
Making assessment,
Blanks, stationery, and printing,
Niscellaneous,

Per order of Directors.
W. F. HALLETT, Sec'y.

CONCERT. VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL. TT TICKETS 12 1-2 CENTS. 43 MR. BARNEKOY will give a Concert here this week, assisted by Mr. FRANZEL, (Violinist.) Mr. UNA, (Vocalist.) and several amateurs; provided the subscription list, at the Bookstore of D. C. STANWOOD exhibits names enough to warrant the conclusion that the receipts would equal the expenditures.

Augusta, May 14, 1850.

MILLINERY

AND DRESS MAKING. AND DRESS MAKING.

M. RS. DANIEL CARR would inform her friends and patrons that she still continues the Millinery Business, in all its branches. Having just opened an assortment of Rich BONNETS and RIBBONS, she is prepared to sell at very reasonable terms. BLEACHING and PRESSING BONNETS done with neatness and dispatch. Mourning Bonnets, English and Italian Crapes, Mourning Veils, Collars, Caps, &c., constantly on hand, and will be sold as low as can be purchased elsewhere.

An experienced DRESS MAKER will also attend to the calls of any who wish to obtain her services, and every care taken to give entire satisfaction in this line of business.

Winthrop, May 10, 1850.

FANS! FANS!

50 DOZ. FANS, just received from New York, and to sale very cheap at ALONZO GAUBERT'S, No. 16 Arch Row, Augusta. 20 May 14.

Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 2d Monday of May, A. D. 1850.

LOUISA WAUGH, Widow of Stephen Waugh, late of Winthrop, in said county, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased;

Opposers, The Abbert of Wildow of Stephen Waugh, late Abs. 1 of Elegant Drawing Room and Chumber Furniture. Also, a large variety of Medium and Low Prized Principles. ORDERED, That the said Widow give notice to all DADERED, That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Winthrop, in said County, on the lat Monday of June next, at ten of the clock, in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

D. WILLIAMS Judge.
A true copy. Attest—WM. R. SMITH, Register.

D. WILLIAMS Judge.

A true copy. Attest—WM. R. SMITH, Register.

D. WILLIAMS Judge.

A true copy. Attest—WM. R. SMITH, Register.

KENNEBEC. SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 2d Monday of May, A. D. 1850.

A LPHEUS EWER, Administrator of the Estate of John Ewer, late of Vassambrore', in said county, deceased, having presented his 2d account of administration of the Estate of Said deceased for allowance:

Obdered, having presented his 2d account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:
Obdered, having presented his 2d account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:
Obdered, having presented his 2d account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:
Obdered, having presented his 2d account of administration of the Estate of said Adm'r give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, on the 2d Monday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenous, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

A true copy. Attest—Wm. R. Smith, Register. 20 KENNEBEC. SS .-- At a Court of Probate, held at

Ty irregard to the discovery of new gold mines on Rogner River and Trinidad Bay. All the people who can get away, are looking to that region.

Produce of all kinds has greatly advanced, and is searce at any price; for example, potatoes bridged at any price; for example, potatoes bridged at any price; for example, potatoes bridged at any price. Those who stay run the risk of the starting, all the farmers having left for the mines.

Among the other emigrants to El Dorado were a condition of the many and mines are also becaused the starting and the farmers having left for the mines.

Among the other emigrants to El Dorado were a departed a few days after.

Sandwich Islands. Dates to the 11th of March have been received. The French completed the evacuation of the Marquesas in December, by the withdrawal of the naval and min is trained at this season of the year. At Honolulu no damage was done, beyond the levelling of some trees and the unroofing of native buts. At Lahaina, however, the storm assumed the character of the perfect hurricane, doing great damage to the first proposed to the polyment of the proposed of the price of the proposed of the price of the proposed of the proposed of the proposed of the proposed of the same of the proposed of the same of the proposed of the same. He therefore prays that he may be an exceeding in severity anything that had ever occurred at this season of the year. At Honolulu no damage was done, beyond the levelling of some trees and the unroofing of native buts. At Lahaina, however, the storm assumed the character of the proposition and the published of the published of the published of the published of the published for the late of the published for the same and the published of the published for the late of the p

On the petition agoresoid, Ordered, That notice be given by publishing a copy of the perition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper prisated in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend on the second Monday of June next, at the Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court.

D. WILLIAMS, Judge.

Copy of the petition and order thereon.

Attest—Wm. R. Smith, Register.

20

On the third and fifth Mondays of September.
On the second and fourth Mondays of December.
On the second and fourth Mondays of December.
On the second and fourth Mondays of Danuary.
On the first and fourth Mondays of December.
On the second and fourth Mondays of November.
On the second and fourth Mondays of November.
On the second and fourth Mondays of December.
On the second and fourth Mon

NOTICE is bereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator with the will annexed on the Estate of Joun Mault, late of Augusta, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement, and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to ADONIRAN J. REYNOLDS.

May 13, 1850.

166

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—A supply of this old and well known Medicine, for sale by 19

COFREN & BLATCHFORD.

PERFUMERY.—A full supply of the most delicate Perfumery, just rec'd by COFREN & BLATCHFORD.

LEMON SYRUP and MEAD, for sale by the dozen or single bottle, by the manufacturers.

19

COFREN & BLATCHFORD.

HORSE RAKE FACTORY.

BY STEVENS, Guardian of Lois Haskell, Silas J. H. Haskell, and William H. Haskell, of Graene, in said County, minors, having presented her 2d account of Guardianship of said minors for allownore:

Ordered, That the said Guardian give notice to alpersons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Winthrep, in said County, ou the lst Monday of June next, at ten of the clock in the firement and Stevenstein of the silowed.

A true copy. Attest—W. R. Shitti, Register.

20

CEMPETS.

HORSE RAKE FACTORY.

Manneon Woodmanu and Churles G. Smith, Will. keep constantly on hand and for saile DELANO'S INDEPENDENT WHEEL HORSE RAKE, at wholesale and retail, on very reasonable terms, at their Parting on Falls.

They can also be had at Anson Village and Skowhegan Fails, and at New Sharon of C. G. SMITH.

Farmington Fails, April 4, 1850.

CARPETS.

FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

WM. P. TENNY & CO., CARPET HALL, over the Maine Raitroad Depot, Haymarket Square, BOSTON, are now receiving from all the principal English and American mannfacturers.

CARPETINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

KENNEBEC, SS .- At a Court of Probate, held at Au-KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 2d Monday of May, A. D. 1850.

I UCV JOSS, Administratrix on the Estate of William M. Joss, late of Readfield, in said County, decased, having presented her 1st account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ondered, That the said Adm's give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, on the 2d Monday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

D. WILLIAMS, Judge.

A true copy. Attest—Wm. R. Snith, Register. 20

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Judge of Insolvency upon the estate of ISAAC N. PRAY, late of Belgrade, deceased, hereby give notice that they will attend, to receive and examine the claims against said estate, on the 6th day of June next, and on the eighteenth day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at George H. Foster's tavera, in Belgrade, (Chandler's Mills.) and at the office of Benj. A. G. Fuller, in Augusta, on the 29th day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M. MOSES PAGE, BENJ. A. G. FULLER.

At Unk Grove, Two Miles from Portland.

A JOSSELYN (late from KENNEBEC HOUSE HOUSE IN COMPACIALLY COMPACIALLY COMPACIALLY CALLY COMPACIALLY CALLY COMPACIALLY COMPACIALLY COMPACIALLY COMPACIALLY COMPACIALLY CALLY COMPACIALLY Augusta, April 30, 1950.

BENJ. A. G. FULLER.

KENNEBEC, 88 .- At a Court of Probate, held at

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Konnebec, on the 4th Monday of April, A. D. 1850.

CORYDON CHADWICK, Guardian of Deborah R., thenry A., and Lucy A. Brown, of Chins, in said Cominors, having presented his first account of Guardianship of said wards for allowance:

Ondered, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the 3d Monday of June, at tea of the clock, in the forenous and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

A true copy. Attest—Ws. R. Smith, Register.

To Avents and Temphers.

To Agents and Teachers. The Superintending School Committee, of VASSAL-BORO, will be in session at the House of JOSEPH H. COLE, on the afternoon of the 11th of next month, and at the School Heuse near John Marbie*, on the afternoon of the 18th, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of examining candidates for Teuching, and preparing Certificates. These are the only meetings we consemplate, and wish all interested to attend, as suits their convenience.

JOSEPH H. COLE,
JONA A. SMITH,
WARREN PERCIVAL,

Vassalboro', 4th mo., 29th, 1850.

3w 18

T 18 EXPECTED that GAUBERT will receive, per Leady's Book, Grahem's Magazine, Sartain's Magazine, &c. &c., for May. Call and see. 17 Ac., for May. Call and see.

| KEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE—that PAPER HANGINGS can be bought cheaper at ALONZO GAUBERT'S, No. 10 Arch Row, Augusta, than at any other place in the county of Kennebec.

| 18

SEED! SEED!

CLOTHING!

CLOTHING!

Are now ready at BOSWORTH'S Cloth, Clothing, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, No. 3 Bridge's

81,412,642-66
185,268-59

Sept. 185,268-59

THE ATTENTION of purchasers of Ready Made Clothing, is invited to our very large stock, consisting of every variety and style of Garmeni, and made equal to the best custom work.

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PIURNISHING GOODS, of all kinds.
PIURNISHING GOODS, of all kinds.
R. T. & J. I. BOSWORTH.

\$25.00 May 1, 1859. State
137.96 SHAWLS & SILK GOODS.
369.50 SHAWLS & PRESCOTT'S 70 90
105 60
36 76
18 SURPASSINGLY RICH and Extensive, and claims
4930 22
T. Scc'y.

New Stock, at No. 2 Milk Street. Boston,
18 SURPASSINGLY RICH and Extensive, and claims
the early attention of all purchasers at wholesale or
retail. This Assurtment comprises all kinds of SILKS
FOR DRESSES, in Black and Fancy Colors, amperior
Qualities, and Styles Fresh and New.

LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS Of every known Variety and Quality, from the highest to the lowest cost.

FRENCH SACKS, VISITES, MANTILLAS, and all articles that are worn as substitutes for Shawls. Also, SILKS, in the proper widths, for these who prefer to make these garmens for thenselves. All kinds of

Cauton and India Shawls and Silks;

In particular, an immense variety of CRAPE SHAWLS, Embroidered, Plain, and Damask Figured, in a full assort-Embroidered, Plain, and Damask Figured, in a full assortment of Colors.

Black India SATINS and SILKS, all qualities; Cashmers SCARFS and MANTLES; Black SILKS and Black Silk SIA STATE LONG and SQLIARE SIA SIA STATE LONG and SQLIARE SIA SIA SIATE LONG AND SQLIARE SIA SIA SIATE LONG AND SQLIARE SIA SIATE AND SATING AND

Jewett & Prescott, No. 2 Milk street, Boston.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE. THE subscribers have just opened their NEW and SPACIOUS WARE ROOMS,

384 and 386 Washington street, Be Opposite the Boylston Market, "Liberty Tree Block," and have stocked them with a rich and elegant assortment of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE, of the latest styles, in KENNEBEC, SS,-At a Court of Probate, held at Rosewood, Ouk, Black Walnut & Mahogany.

Medium and Low Priced Furniture.

NEW & IMPROVED POUDRETTE.

cent for an acre of corn, in the hill,) making it the cheapest and best manner in the world.

A pamphlet, containing much valuable information, as
well as directions for use and certificates of some of the
first farmers in the United States, will be sent gratis to
any one applying (post paid) for the same. Lettiers containing orders, with a remittance, promptly attended to.
Address the Lodi Manufacturing Company, 66 Dey street,
New York.

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NOTICE OF PROBATE COURTS.

THE COURTS OF PROBATE in and for the COUNTY OF KENNEBEC, from and after the first day of March next, will be holden, till otherwise ordered, at the following places and times, viz:

At the Probate Office, in AUGUSTA, at 9 o'clock A. M.,
On the first and fourth Mondays of April.
On the second and fourth Mondays of May.
On the second and fourth Mondays of June.
On the second and fourth Mondays of June. On the second and fourth Mondays of July.
On the second and fourth Mondays of July.
On the second and fourth Mondays of August.
On the third and fifth Mondays of September.
On the second and fourth Mondays of November.
On the second and fourth Mondays of November.

HORSE RAKE FACTORY.

CARPETINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THE VERANDAH, At Oak Grove, Two Miles from Portland

Sash, Doors and Window Frames, in large quantities, at short notice, at a reasonable discount, can be had at the Sash, Door and Blind Factory of O. & E. W. WILLIAMSON.

Augusta, April, 1850.

GOOD Northern Herds Grass and Cluver Seed, for sale by the subscriber, a few doors South of the Statley House, Augusta, Me. 11 A. BUTLER.

PEACE CONVENTION. THERE will be a Convention of the friends of PEACE and UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD, for Kennebec county, at Winthrop, Wednesday, May 22, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. Speeches and addresses of an interesting character are expected. A delegate to the World's Peace Convention at Frankfort, Germany, will be appointed. Signatures to a patition asking Congress for the use of a National ship to carry out those who 20 on this errand of pacific and world-embracing diplomacy, will be solicited. May 6, 1850.

HEATH & BEALE, GRATSFUL for the encouragement heretobre received, would respectfully inform their filends and customers, and the public generality that they attil continue, as usual, at the sid stand 4 doors west of John Means store, to attend to

House, Ship and Sign Painting, GRAINING, GLAZING, PAPER HANGING, &c., with fidelity and dispatch.

GLAZED SASHES, of various sizes, which they will sell as chean as can be had elsewhere.

Augusta, March 23, 1850. 4w17

200 BUS. Herds Grass, 3000 lbs. Northern Clover, 20 bushels Red Top, 10 bushels Foul Meadow, 25 bushels Marrow Fat Peag, for sale by JOHN MCARTHUR, No. 1 Market Sqr. 11 JOHN MCARTHUR, No. 1 Market Sqr. 1840.

THE PLACE TO GET PAPER HANGINGS CHEAP, is at ALONZO GAUBERT'S Bookstore, No. 10 Arch Row, Augusts, Me.

17

THE YOUNG AND BEAUTIFUL HORSE FRENCH TIGER! Row, Augusta, Me.

I warranted genuine vaADAMS, DIMAN &
sale at low prices, by
Waterville, and E. P.
May, 1850.

REED POTATOES, AND BARLEY.

NOVA SCOTIA WHITE BLUE NOSE POTATOES
Taised from seed brought from the East last apring.
BARLEY, from New York speed, a very clean article.
For this date, and shall rulings as I have given

JOHN WILLS.

Row, Augusta, Me.

IT

FRENCH TIGER:

WILL stand for the use of Mares, the ensuing season, at the Stable of the subscriber, in AUGUSTA. Persons wishing to improve their breed of Horses, will do well to call and examine French Tiger, as his owner is confident, that, for good qualities, he is unsurpassed by any raised from seed brought from the East last apring.

BARLEY, from New York speed, a very clean article color. He was sized by the eciobarted Horse French Tiger, and his dam was one of the bost Messanger Mares

EER, Vasselbore.

THOSE that are in want of PAPER HANGINGS will do well by calling at ALONZO GAUBERT'S and examining his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

TRESH CAMPHENE received this day by amining his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

TRESH CAMPHENE received the subscriber, in AUGUSTA. Persons wishing to improve their hreed of Horses, will do well be an in examine French Tiger, as his owner is confident, that, for good qualities, he is unsurpassed by any lorge of his age in the State. French Tiger, as his owner is confident, that, for good qualities, he is unsurpassed by any lorge of his age in the State. French Tiger, as his owner is confident, that, for good qualities, he is unsurpassed by any lorge of his age in the State. French Tiger, as his owner is confident, that, for good qualities, he is unsurpassed by any lorge of his age in the State. French Tiger, as his owner is confident, that, for good qualities, he is unsurpassed by any confident, that, for good qualities, he is unsurpassed by any confident, that, for good qualities, he is unsurpassed by any confident, that, for good qualities, he is unsurpassed by any confident, that, for good qualities,

THE SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF KENNEBEC AND PORTLAND RAILROAD.

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SPRING ARRANGEMENTS.

Changed March 18, 1850.

On and after MONDAY, March 18, Passenger Train, will run on this road, in connection with the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, daily (Sundaya excepted) as and St. Lawrence Railroad, daily (Sundaya excepted) as follows:
Leave PORTLAND for Presport, Brunswick and Bath, at 7 A. M. and 24 P. M.
Leave BATH for Brunswick, Freeport, Yarmouth, as d Portland, at 8 A. M., and 24 P. M.
At Brunswick, Singes connect with Bowdoinham, Richmond, Gardiner, Hallowell and Augusta—leaving Brunswick daily at 4 P. M., on arrival of the Cars from Portland. Returning, reach Brunswick in time for the first train—reaching Portland at 1 P. M.
27 THROHGH TICKETS between Portland and Gatdiner, Hallowell or Augusta, \$24.50.
At Bath, Stages connect with Wiscasset, Damariscotts, Waldoboro', Themaston, Belfaat and Bangor.

JAMES HALL, Sup'f.
Brunswick, March, 1859.

BOSTON AND LOWELL.

THE NEW, SAFE, and FAST THE NEW, SAFE, and FAST THALLING STEAMER

OCEAN,

Capt. E. H. SANFORD,

Will leave STEAMBOAT WHARF, Hallowell, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, for BOSTON, at 2½, Gardiner, at 3, and Bath at 6 o'clock P. M.

RETURNING—Leaves FOSTER'S WHARF, Boston, TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING.

The Ocean is a new boat, built expressly for this route, is well furnished with boats and fire engine; and her good qualities as a sea boat, with her splendful accommodations will reader her a great favorite with the traveling public; and the proprietore hope to have a share of the business the coming season.

Stages will be in readiness, on the arrival of the Ocean in Hallowell, to carry passengers to Winthrop, Readfield, Wilton, Livermore, Farmington, Disheld, Caston, Showhegan, Norridgework, Waterville, &c.

The Steamer PHCNIX will also be in readiness to take freight and passengers to and from Waterville on the days of arrival and sailing.

N. B. This boat will take no LIVE CALVES on freight this season.

A. H. HOWARD, Agent.

Hallowell, April, 1859.

SIGNS! SIGNS! SIGNS!

Hang your Banners on the Outward Walls.'

I N order to do this effectually, the public need only to call on J. FARNHAM, Water street, nearly opposite Beed. Rust's Store, where they can get Signs of every description, from a "mouse down to an elephant," and warranted to last till they wear out. Also, louse Painting, Graining, Glazing and Paper Hauging.
In fact, all kinds of work in my line, done well, at the

west prices, but not so cheap as to rub off.

JOSEPH FARNHAM. Augusta, May 6, 1850. A BBOTT'S BITTERS.—A large supply of the above very valuable Medicine, just received and for sale by the dozen or single bottle, by the sole agents at Augusta, 19 COFREN & BLATCHFORD.

SELLING OFF AT COST! THE subscriber being about to leave town, offers to sell all of his extensive stock, comprising all the varieties usually found in a Grocery and Provision Store, at cost, for thirty days.

All persons indebted to him are respectfully requested o call and save costs, as all accounts not settled by the left of June, will be left for collection.

WM. H. MORTON, No. 8 Union Block.

May 7th, 1850. SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHINGS

GENTLEMEN of this vicinity, visiting Boston, in wan r Spring and Sum BROWN & LAWRENCE'S, BASEMENT of the OLD STATE HOUSE, FRONT ING STATE STREET, BOSTON,

Where can be found a large and extensive Stock of Fnab-ioan bie Rendy-made Clothing, manufactured by the best of Workmen, and from the Newest Styles of Goods, of late importation, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at prices as low as any Clothing House in the Union. The attention of Country Desiers is respectthe Union. The attention of Country Dealers is respectfully solicited.

Tr Clothing adapted for the CALIFORNIAN MARKET, constantly on hand. GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER, from New and Desirable Goods, selected from this Spring suportation, together with a general assortment of Fanc-articles, suitable for Gentlemen's West.

Call at the Old State House, Fronting State Street BOSTON. 1y13 Boston, Mann., 1850. CARPETINGS.

TABER & DENNIS, No. 84 Washington street, Boston,
A RE DAILY RECEIVING New and Beautiful Styles
Of Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply, Kidderstinster and Common Ingrain CARPETINGS, RUGS, MATS,
BOCKINGS, &c.
Also on hand, a large assortment of Floor OH.CLOTHS Also on hand, a large assortment of Floor OH.C.L.OTHS
of very desirable patterns, from 2 to 24 feet wide, which
can be cut to fit any room.

The above Goods will be sole at prices extremely low
for cash.

SAMUEL C. DENNIS.
Boston, April 22, 4959.

THE AMERICAN LIVE STOCK

INSURANCE COMPANY! Vincennes, Indiama.
CHARTER UNLIMITED—Granted Jan. 3,1850. Cnpital, \$50,000. For the Insurance of HORSES,
MULES, PRIZE BULLS, SHEEP, and CATTLE, of ev-MULES, PRIZE BULLS, SHEEP, and CATTLE, of every description, against the combined risks of FIRE, WATER, ACCIDENTS and DISEASE. Losses paid in 30

TER. ACCIDENTS and DISEASE. Losses paid in 30 days after proof of death.

Directors.—Joseph G. Bowman, Hiram Decker, M. D., Isaac Mass, George D. Hay, John Wise, Alvin W. Tracy, Hon. Abner T. Ellis, Abm. Smith, Hon. Thomas Bishop.

JOSEPH G. BOWMAN, President.

B. S. Whitney, See'y. Ws. Bustou, Treasurer.

The following are the Classes of Hazard, and Rates of Annual Premium:

1. Horses, employed for agricultural purposes, under \$125 per head in value, 24 per ct.

2. Over \$125 and under \$200,

3. Hackney, gig, and carriage horses, under \$200 per head in value, for country,

4 do. do. for city,

5 " do. do. for city, Dray horses for general use, under \$200 per

head in value, Horses, \$200 per head and upwards in value, for country,
do. do. for city,
6. Staffions of under \$200 in value,
If \$200, and under \$575 in value,
If \$375, and under \$1000,
Stage horses,
Mules, neep, of every description, it above 3 mos. old, 5

1. Cattle, under \$50 per head in value, 3 to 1f worth \$75 and under \$125, 34 to 27 per bulk and cattle of extraordinary breed, at rates proportionate to their value, from \$4 to 5 per cent. Stock under 12 months old, not insurable except at extra For 6 months' Insurance, 8 the rate. Risks of Picuro Pneumonia Glanders, and other fataled confagious diseases, I per ceut in addition to the

BATES FOR CATTLE.

JAMES L. CHILD, authorized Agt. for the Company— Office, Augusta. Doct. DAVID FOLSOM, Veterinary Surgeon. 19 Augusta, May, 1859.

DENTISTRY. THE subscribers beg leave to announce to their friends and the public that they intend to make their Office, on Water street, two doors south of the Augusta Bank, a permanent location, where one or both of them may be itomed at all hours of the day. They feel confident, from long experience, that they will be able to give satisfaction in all branches of their profession.

The junior partner of the firm having spent considerable time in gaining a knowledge of the manufacture of MINERAL BLOCK TEETH, they are prepared to furnish teeth of superior model, atrength and utility, to other Deutists. 37 Statisfactory references will be given if requested.

L. W. COOK, Bentiste.

Angusta, May, 1850.

DUTCH BOLTING CLOTH,
FOR SALE at Hoston Prices, by
Augusta, May 8, 1859. 19 W. F. HALLETT. Dr. S. M. CATE,

HOMEOPATHIST, OFFICE in DARBY'S BLOCK, Water St. Augusta, Me. RESIDENCE with GEO. PAGE, on Court St.

DR. CATE refers, by permission, to A. Morrill, M. D., Uoncord, N. H.; M. Atwood, M. D., New Boston, N. H.; R. Bradiord, M. D., Lewiston, Me.; Wm. F. Jackson, M. D., Gardiner, Me.; I. Roberta, M. D., Vassalbore', Me. Dr. CATE will be at the Winthrop Homes, in Winthrop, on THURSDAYS of each week, from 19 A. M. till I.P. M. 6m19 Augusta, May 7, 1850.

PAPER HANGINGS.—A forther supply just received and for sale very cheap, by COFREN & BLATCHFORD.

SEEDS! SEEDS! FRUIT TREES, BOOKS, TOOLS, &c. &c. Massachusetts Harticultural Seed Store. A FINE collection of VEGET ABLE and of 1200 species and varieties, among which are assortments of splendid German Asier, Stocks, Linneal, Hollyhocks, Cockscombs, Snap Dragmi, Bulsame, &c. &c. Also, a numerous list of other cubilished favorites, and many new and rare Seeds.

The list of VEGET ABLE SEEDS contains all the leading and most approved varieties of Early Pals.

The list of VEGETABLE SEEDS contains all the leading and most approved varieties of EARLY PEAR Wrinkled Murrows, (including the Champion of England and British Queen,) and can be highly recommended.

Fine mixed English Lawn, Sweet Vernal, English Rye Hard Fearue, Herds Grass, Red Top, Clover, Buckwheat &c. Also a superior collection of FLOWERING BULBS together with BOTANICAL and HORTICULTURAL BOOKS; GARDEN IMPLEMENTS; and an unsurpassed stock of

rait & Oranmental Trees, Shrubs, Vines &c The whole is now effered for the Spring Trade on reasonable terms, by the subscriber, who will furnish and forward catalogues free of charge, on application by mail or otherwise. AELL BOWDITCH, Seedman & Florist, Massachusetts Horticultural Seed Store, School st. Boston, April 15, 1850. CAST STEEL HOES.

10 DOZ. Superior "GOONE-NECK" HOES. warrant of Trowel Temper-for sale by JOHN MEANS & SON. Augusta, May, 1859. WINDOW GLASS, of the best brands, for sale low by COFREN & BLATCHFORD.

Che Muse.

THE KNIGHT RIDING OVER LAKE CON-STANCE. TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

The Lake of Constance, situate upon the horders of Germany and Switzerland, is the largest Lake in these two countries, being sixteen leagues in length, four in width, and three hundred and fifty fathoms in depth. It is but very seldom known to be entirely frozen over. On one, and as the narrative is, the first occasion, a Knight unconsciously rode over it. Being informed of the fact, he was so overcome that he fell dead from his

O'er the vale rides the Knight, on his cheerless wa On the snow-field glimmers the sun's bright ray— He travels with toil o'er the cold snow-sea,— Fate wills him to-day to reach Bordensee; And soon with his horse, in the boat so light, The breezes must wast him ere gloomy night. On his slippery way, o'er thorn and stone, They fly-his mettlesome horse and he, alone. From the hills out into the level land, He sees the snow lying smooth like the sand. Behind him far, vanish village and tree, The way becomes even, the path becomes free. There appear in the distance, no hill and no cot, The city, the rocks, he can see them not-One, two miles flies he on, as if in a dream, In the air he hears the wild snow-goose scream; There flutter the water-fowl far and near, Not another sound greets his longing ear. No traveler's form meets his searching eye, Pointing out to him where his way doth lie. With velvety step on the snow goes be, But where roars the flood, where sparkles the sea? The evening now breaks, how soon it is here! And a lustre from distant lights appears. Now from the mist rises forth bush and tree, A hill-bounded prospect clear can he see; Upon the ground, stone and thorn are in sight; Then speeds he onward the foaming steed's flight Before horse and rider the fierce dogs bark, The warm village hearth becks him through the dark "Come to the window, fair maid, and tell me, To the lake-the lake-how far it may be?" Said she to the rider, with wondering gaze, "The boat and the sea far behind thee lave-If a rind of ice did not clothe it o'er, I should say thou wast just now from the shore." The stranger shuddered, he breathed with pain, Said he, "I rode hither o'er yonder plain." Then extended the maiden her arm as to God! Holy Father! o'er the lake hast thou rode! Thy mad charger's hoof at the door did leap, The door of the gulf, the bottomless deep.

Did not the water rage 'neath thee so rash? Did not the thin ice break with a crush? And wast not the prey of the ailent broad Of the hungry pike, in the frozen flood? She raised the village to hear the account, The children stationed themselves round about; The mothers and sires, now collected say, "Call thyself happy for the rescue to-day: Come in to the fire, from the steaming bowl Refresh thy body and strengthen thy soul. The rider faints upon his horse-they fall-Only the first words did he hear of all: His hair stands erect, his heart stops beating Close by him now the awful gulf is floating. He fixes his eye on the ghastly abyes, Black horror seizes him at a fate like this; It thunders in his ear like an iceberg's crush, Cold, clammy sweats like waves over him rush; He sighs, sinks, as he thinks, under the wave,

Che Story-Celler.

From Graham's Magazine A GALE IN THE CHANNEL. BY CHARLES J. PETERSON.

It was on a sunny day in the winter of 183-, that we dropped down the Mersey and took our leave of Liverpool. Our vessel was a new ship after another, her folds of white canvas to the breeze, I thought I had never seen a more beautiful sight. The scene around was lively and inspiriting. Innumerable craft of all sizes cov ered the waters far and near; here, a large mer chantman moving like a stately swan,-there light yacht skimming along with the swiftness of a swallow. The sunlight sparkled and danced on the billows; the receding coast grew more picturesque as we left it astern; and the blue ex panse of the Irish channel stretched away i front until lost in a thin haze on the opposite

I had been reading below for several hours but towards nightfall went on deck again. How I started at the change! It was yet an hour to sunset, but the luminary of day was already hidden in a thick bank of clouds, that stretched ominously along the western seaboard. The wind had increased to a smart gale, and was laden with moisture. The billows increased size every minute, and were whitening with foan

Occasionally as a roller struck the ship's bows the white spray flew crackling over the forecastle and sometimes even shot into the top: on these occasions a foreboding, melancholy sound, like the groan of some buge animal in pain, issued from the thousand timbers of the vessel. Already, in anticipation of the rising tempest, the canvas had been reduced, and we were no heading toward the Irish coast under reefed topsails, courses, spankers and jib.

"I rough night in prospect, Jack !" I said, ad dressing an old tar beside me.

"You may well say that, sir," he replied "It's bad on the Norway coast in December, and bad going into Sandy Hook in a snow-storm; bu both are nothing to a gale in the channel here. he added, as a sudden whirl of the tempest con ered us with spray.

"I wish we had more sea room," I answere

"Ay! I'd give the wages of the voyage, if w had. How happy you all seemed in the cabin sir, the ladies especially, an hour ago-I suppos it is because we are going home-ah! little did any of us think," he added, with a seriousnes and in a language uncommon for a sailor, "tha we might be bound to another and a last home which we should behold first."

At this moment the captain shouted to shorte sail, and our conversation was of necessity cur short. The ship, I ought to have said, had been laid close to the wind, in order to claw off the English coast, to which we were in dangerou proximity; and as the gale increased, the heavy press of canvas pressing her down into the water, ahe struggled and strained frightfully. While the crew were at work I walked forward. The billows, now increased to a gigantic size, came rolling down upon us one after another, with such rapidity that our good craft could scarcely recover from one before another was upon her. Each time she struck a head-sea she would stagger an instant, quivering in every timber, while the crest of the shattered wave would shoot to the fore-top like the jet of a fountain. then, the vast surge sinking away beneath her, she would settle, groaning, into the trough of the sea, until another billow lifted her, another surge thundered against her bows, another shower of foam flew ever her. Now and then, when a more collosa wave than usual was seen approaching, the cry, "hold on all" rang warningly across the decks. At such times, the vast billow would approach, its head towering in the gathering twilight until it threatened to engulf us; but, just when all seemed over, our gallant ship would spring forward to meet, like a steed started by the spur, and the mountain of waters would break over and around us, hissing, roaring and flashing by, and

Meanwhile the decks were resounding with and the quick replies of the seamen, rose over the uproar of the storm.

"Let go bowlines," eried the stentorian voice of the captain, "ease off the tack-haul on the weather-braces."

Away went the huge sail in obedience to the

"Fase off the sheet-haul up to lee!" The crew redoubled their quickness, and so the immense courses were stowed. In a few minutes the ship's canvas was reduced to reefed topsails, spanker, and fore-topmast staysail. By this time evening had set in, though the long twilight of that latitude prolonged a sickly radi-

But even this contraction of sail was not sufficient. The thick duck tugged at the yards, as if it would snap them in two. Every moment I expected to see the spanker go.

"We must take in that sail," said the captain, finally, "or she will tear herself to pieces. All hands in with the spanker."

In an instant the men were struggling with the huge sheets of canvas; and never before had I been so forcibly impressed with the power and usefulness of discipline. In an incredible short struggles, was got under control, and safely

The ship now labored less for a while; but as the storm increased, she groaned and struggled as before. The captain saw it would not do to lash myself to it, in anticipation of the moment fo carry the little sail now remaining, for under the striking. tremendous strain, the canvas might be continually expected to be blown from the bolt-ropes.

And yet her sole hope lay in crowding every stitch, in order to claw off the English coast! The sailor will understand this at a word, but to

a landsman it may require explanation. Our danger, then, consisted in having insufficient sea room. If we had been on the broad Atlantic. with a hundred or two miles of ocean all around us, we could have lain-to under some bit of a head-sail, or fore-topmast staysail for instance, or a reefed foresail. But when a vessel lies-to, or in other words faces the quarter whence the wind comes, with only enough canvas to steer her by, she necessarily drifts considerably, and in a line of motion diagonal to her keel. This is called making leeway. Most ships, when lying-to in a gale, drift very rapidly, sometimes hundreds of miles if the tempest is protracted. The only resource, in such case, is to carry a press of sail, and head in the direction whence the wind comes, but not near so close to it as in lying-to. This is called clawing off a lee shore. drives upon the fatal coast before new ones can could now almost throw a biscuit into the break-

be got up and bent. Frequently in such cases ers. mated creature breasting surge, after surge, too vain. Towering and towering the huge wave the very last.

thousand fiends were abroad on the blast.

gather together, as if by some secret instinct. It closed my eyes shuddering. The next instant himself near the old topman, whom I had been by the cape, and miles of dark waters were beconversing with in the early part of the evening, fore us. An old tar beside me had given vent to and who, it appeared, was one of the oldest and the cheer.

The captain stood by the man's side a full minthat, like hungry wolves, came trooping down made to go to Davy Jones' locker!"

"Perhaps five miles, perhaps three, sir mietly replied the man. "And we have a long run to make before we

get sea-room," said the captain. "We shall all be in eternity before morning,"

inswered the man, solemnly. The captain paused a moment, when he re

give way, we are indeed lost-God help us!" "Amen!" I answered involuntarily.

Silence now ensued, though none of us changed

ur positions. For myself, I was occupied with Channel." thinking of the female passengers, soon, perhaps, to be the prey of the wild waters. Every mostand up if exposed to the full force of the gale. smong different branches of the "househe So we sheltered ourselves in the waist as we best faith," by the following anecdote: could. The wind as well as spray, however, Some sime ago, a countryman said to me, reached us even here, though in diminished vio-

each time the awful sound became more distinct. a man; and who do you think, sir, it was?" I did not mention my fears, however, for I still thought I might be mistaken. Suddenly the

captain looked up. of one listening intently, his eyes fixed on the face of the old sailor.

"It is the sound of breakers," said the seaman. out at this instant, his hoarse voice sounding as a monster was a brother—and your own brothminiously across the night.

"Breakers on the lee-beam!" answered another. and "Breakers on the lee-bow!" echoed a third. All eyes peered immediately into the darkness

quite round the horizon to leeward.

if no effort was made, we should be among the to the merchant at his desk; arising from nec

up. All hands to set the main-course!

then sinking into the apparently bottomless gulf the remainder hurried up the rigging, almost dis-

appearing in the gloom overhead.

In less than a minute the huge sail fell from the tread of the sailors, as they hurried to and the yard, like a gigantic puff of white smoke fro in obedience to the captain's orders; while the rattling of blocks, the shouts of command, terribly, but the good ropes held fast. "Brace up the yard-haul out the bow-line

"Ay, ay, sir!" and it was done."

"Haul aft!" The men ran off with the line, and the immen

heet came to its place. This is the critical moment. The ship feeling the additional propulsion, made a headlon plunge. I held my breath. I expected nothing less than to see the heavy duck blown from the vard like a gossamer; but the strong fabric held fast, though straining awfully.

"She comes up, don't she?" interrogated the

captain of the man at the helm. "Av. av, sir-she does!" "How much?"

"Two points, sir!"

"If she holds for half an hour," ejaculated the captain, "we may yet be saved."

On rushed the noble ship, seeming to kno how much depended on her. She met the bil lows, she rose above them, she struggled perseveringly forward. In five minutes the breaker were visibly receding. But hope had been given only to delude us

Suddenly I heard a crack, sharper than an explo interval the gigantic sail, notwithstanding its sion of thunder, and simultaneously the cours parted from its fastenings, and sailed away to leeward, like a white cloud driven down the gale. A cry of horror rose from all. "It is over!" cried and looked around for a plank, intending to

> When the course fell overhoard, the head the ship fell off immediately; and now the wild breakers tumbled and roared closer at hand each

Suddenly the captain seized my arm, for we

"Ha!" he cried, "is not that dark water ler?" and he pointed across our lee-bow. I looked in the direction to which he referred Unless my eyes deceived me, the long line of breakers came to an abrupt termination there, as

were holding on almost side by side.

if the shore curved inwards at that point. "You are right-there is a deep bay ahead, cried joyfully. "Look! you can see the surf

whitening around the cape." The whole crew simultaneously detected new chance of escape. Though unable to head to the wind as before, there was still a prospect It is for this reason that a vessel in a narrow ly, the next, few minutes were passed in breaththat we should clear the promontory. Accordingway would wreck her on the neighboring coast. less suspense. Not a word was spoken on that rocky headland, around which the waters boiled as in the vortex of a maelatrom.

The ship seemed conscious of the general feel-A constant struggle is maintained between the ing, and struggled, I thought, more desperately waves, which set the vessel in the same track than ever. She breasted the huge billows with they are going themselves, and the wind, which gallant perseverance, and though each one set her urges her on the opposite course. If the canvas nearer to the shore, she met the next wave with holds, and the ship is not too close to the shore the same stubborn resolution. Nearer, nearer, under her lee, she escapes; if the sails part, she nearer, we drifted towards the fatal cape. I

the struggle is protracted for hours. It is a I had noticed a gigantic roller coming for some noble, yet harrowing spectacle to see a gallant time, but had hoped that we might clear the cape ship thus contending for her life, as if an ani- before it reached us. I now saw the hope was in often in vain, panting, trembling and battling till approached, its dark side almost a perpendicular wall of waters.

The captain did not appear satisfied with taking in the spanker; indeed, all feared that the ship Down it came! For an instant its dark sumcould not carry what sail was left. Accordingly, mit hovered overhead, and then, with a roar like even after this, the vessel tore through the waters ship was swept before it like a feather on a gale. heard her, until the stranger's portmanteau touchas if every moment she would jerk her masts out. With the waters flashing and hissing over the The wind had now increased to a perfect hurricane. decks, and whirling in wild eddies under our lee, It shricked, howled and roared around us as if a we drove in the direction of the cape. I held my breath in awe. A strong man might almost have In moments of extreme peril strong natures leaped on the extreme point of the pomontory. I was in this way that the captain suddenly found hurrah met my ear. I looked up. We had shot

"By the Lord!" he said, "but that was close scraping, sir. Another sich would have cracked ute without speaking, looking at the wild waves the hull like an egg-shell. But this craft wasn't

And with all the coolness imaginable, he took out a huge piece of pig-tail, leisurely twisted off a bit, and began chewing with as much compo-

sure as if nothing unusual had happened. A year ago, when in New York, I met the captain again, unexpectedly, at the Astor. We dined together, when I took occasion to ask him if he remembered our winter night's experience in the Irish Channel ten years before.

"Ay!" he said. "And do you know that when I went out to Liverpool on my next trip, I "Our only hope is in the topsail-clews-if they heard that search had been made all slong the coast for the fragments of our ship. The escape was considered miraculous."

Sir," I replied, I have had enough of the Irish

BIGOTRY ILLUSTRATED. The venerable Wmment it seemed as if the topsails would give way, Jay, in one of his sermons at Surrey Chapel, a she strained so frightfully It was impossible to few years since, illustrated his views of bogotry

"I was exceeding terrified, sir, this morning olence, the latter stinging the face like shot thrown I was going down to a lonely place, and I thought against it. It seemed to me, each minute, as if I saw at a distance a huge monster; it seemed we made more leeway. At last, after half an in motion, but I could not discern the form of it. hour's suspense, I heard the surf breaking, with I did not like to turn back, yet my heart beat; a noise like thunder, on the iron-bound coast to and the more I looked, the more I feared; but the eastward. Again and again I listened, and as we approached each other, I saw it was only

"I know not."

"Oh, it was my brother John." "Ah!" said I to myself, passing away from He stood with his finger raised in the attitude very foggy—"ah!" said I, "how often, in a lonely place and in a foggy atmosphere, has brother John been taken for a foe! Only approach near-"Breakers on the lee-quarter!" cried the look-in numberless instances, what you have dreaded

CULTURE OF THE WORKING CLASSES. It has been remarked that in England the mechanic has A long line of foam was plainly visible, skirting little time for mental improvement in the drudging avocation to which he is subjected. He is chai "God have meroy on our souls!" I involuntarily down to his daily labor from twelve to sixtee hours. His intellect is wasted away under the The captain sprung to the wheel, his eye flash- reign of his corporeal slavery. This remark ng, his whole frame dilated-for he had taken a applies also to those engaged in manufacturing udden and desperate resolution. He saw that, and commerce—from the artisan in his workshop breakers in twenty minutes; but if the maineail in the one case and a sordid plodding spirit of could be set, and made to hold for half an hour, we might yet escape. There were nine chances public school system, the comparative absence of to one that she would split the instant it was intemperance, a better state of morals, an abridg-apread, and in a less terrible emergency he would ment of laboring hours, and a proper and laudable have shrunk from the experiment; but it was now ambition, the same class in our own country is far in advance of that of our great progenito "Keep her to it" he shouted; "keep her well Our native operatives in the eastern States are very far from being in the same state of ignorance Fortunately we were strong-handed, so that and debasement; while among our merchants and it would not be necessary to carry the tack to the windlass, notwithstanding the gale. A portion of the crew sprung to man this important rope; our free institutions. [The Two Worlds.

THE FOREST MURDER. A TALE OF INDIANA.

The incidents I am about to relate are not drawn

from imagination, but fact. They form an act of the pever ending drama of human villainy." "This is indeed a wild night," said Charles Gray to his wife, as they sat before the blazing hearth of an Indian log cabin, whilst the winds

"Charles how thankful we should be to our

"Thankful," and Charles Gray assumd a sorrow which of itself spoke the demon in his heart. "Thankful, wife you muck me. What is this the country from which he came. cabin to the luxurious comfort of the town folks whom we used to see in New York, rolling ruins of the mighty forest. The steamer was

of wealth. Charles Gray was a native of New York, and safe business which he began, he joined others of an equally rapacious disposition in speculation He was left without house or friends, for friends climate and noble forests so much was said.

With a hitter aprit he bade farewell to home and with a small amount of money, raised by the trodden wilds of the west. With a small amount the Ohio river, where the beautiful town of is now standing. For a short period he labored esiduously at his small farm, and cheered by the smiles of a lovely and devoted wife, seemed to forget his misfortune. A short time before our narrative opened, Charles visited I as a hand on a flat boat; the only species of water-craft then used to convey goods and produce down the

river. Whilst he was there he met several of those who had failed in the same speculation which had ruined himself. But whilst he remained poor, they by some means had revived their fortunes, and settled on the Ohio, where they were carrying on a brisk business. Charles returned home an altered man. For whole days he would sit idle and discontented. His sleep was disturbed by dreams of gold; in vain did the beautiful and uncomplaining wife endeavor to frighten the fiend from his bosom. It was like one solitary star trying to dissipate the darkness

Wilder yet rolled the storm through the cracking woods, and Charles was still brooding over imaginary wrongs, when a "hallo," was heard outside the little enclosure which surrounded the

Mary sprang to the door and after scrutinizing the traveller, for such the intruder was, by the light of a bark torch which she held over her head, invited him into her rustic home.

In a moment a gentleman of rather slight stature bearing a portmanteau in his hand, entered and gave the usual salutation. Mary called for her husband to attend the travellr, but neither by word or gesture did he exhibit signs of having the dandy, nor picking their way up the muddy ing the floor spoke to his sordid soul of gold. The streets, in kid slippers. Pigs have some excellent demon was aroused, but he wore a smiling face.

Gray in so hurried and strange a manner that the and so carries off and comes in possession traveller started back a few paces in surprise; but more of the earth than his brethren, he never quickly recovering himself, exchanged salutations and seated himself on a rude chair, already placed neither are his brethren stupid enough to worship for him at the fire.

terrupted until the night had far advanced towards the dawn. George Somers was also, he said, a never puts on aristocratic airs, nor claims any native of New York, and from that neighborhood particular respect on account of his family con in which Charles Gray had lived. He informed nections. They understand, full well, the com-Gray that he sold his property at the east, and mon sense maxim, "every tub must stand upon emigrated to El Dorado to speculate in lands, having with him a large amount of money for that

At last they all retired to rest. The traveller to sleep-Gray to brood over the wealth of his guest. What fearful thoughts passed through the brain of the wretch, that night. How often called to deliver, subsequent to my ordination, did his eye wander to the hunting knife. Once after reading my text and opening my subject, he was about leaving the bed, when a light motion my attention was directed to a young man with a of his wife in her slumber deterred him from his very foppish dress, and a head of exceeding red murderous intent. Who but the pencil of the hair. In a slip immediately behind this young demon could paint the fears—the hopes—the gentleman, sat an urchin, who must have been dark resolves of the wretched Gray, while the wearied guest slept but a few paces from him, in for I do not conceive the youngster thought of the

and surrounding forests with colors drawn alone from the pallet of heaven. His beams shone slumber in Gray's bosom?

The simple breakfast was soon over, and Somers asked Gray to set him on the nearest way to M-. With the blandness worthy the days cents per gal!" exclaimed Mrs. Partington, on when he stood a respectable merchant behind a looking over the price current. "Why bless me, city desk, he informed Somers that he would ac- what is the world coming to, when the gals are company him a part of the journey, and under valued at only seventy-five cents!" The old lady pretence of killing some game, shouldered his pulled off her spectacles, threw down the paper rifle and led the way. For some time they walk- and went into a brown study on the want of a together, whilst renewing boyhood remembrances -remembrances which called to mind many a spot hallowed by childhood sports and parenta

They had thus proceeded about three miles and arriving among those beautiful buffs on the Ohio, since rendered celebrated by a deed which has given a name to a small crystal stream which dashed over a precipice some hundred feet deep. A bird swept over their heads, and wheeling on its light wing lighted on a bough of a majestic oak-which bears the name of many an ardent lover of nature. Gray asked the traveller to move and the lady stepped briskly to the looking-glass on while he attempted to bring down his game, to put on her new cap. Somers complied, and unsuspecting left Gray

A sharp rifle crack ran through the woods and just made at Nimroud, which is supposed to stand shrick mingled with its echoes. The host was on the site of ancient Nineveh, some very curious a murderer for money. Blood may be shed for discoveries. The workmen, while engaged in revenge, and our sympathies may be excited for digging a ditch, found three copper kettles of the assassin. But who can find a chord in his gigantic dimensions, and several disl heart from which pity may draw a note of feeling ters of coarse workmanship. Mr. Layard emptied from him, who with blood stained fingers holds with his own hands the dirt which filled one the glittering coin before his eyes?

Gray soon disposed of the body by hurling it over the precipice. As it went lumbering through the scrubbed and jagged rocks that lined the chasm he perhaps felt remorse, but it was only for a moment. With eager hands he opened the portalum in an ounce of warm water; when cold, add

gold in the chest. His wife heard the ringing of the coin and her quick mind told her that Charles Gray, her husband, he to whom her heart had confided, was a murderer. She fainted. This wretch heeded her not, but gloomily seated him-

self before the fire. From the floor on which she had fallen, Mary rose an altered woman. The rose fled from her cheek and a grave in the forest marked by a single stone, tells you where lies the broken hearted wife. Peace to her memory wailed around the roof and went sounding through She is gone where the blue streams are never ne forest.
"Wilder than I ever knew," observed his wife. flashed over the head of the devoted wayfarer.

Charles Gray became a rich man. His lands Maker that he has given us this warm fire and broad and fertile, bore luxuriant harvests. A cluse cabin to protect us from the rude elements tall mansion rose among these old woods to ahelter the murderer's head. Strange to tell he lived unsuspected. No one cared for the emigrant in

Years rolled on away. Villages arose on the through the streets in their cushioned carriages, or reclining on silk sofas and laughing at the ragged beggars that claimed their charity. Thank- summoned up by the enchanter's wand from the earth's bosom, studded the banks of the silver Mary did not reply. She feared him when in river. The suspicious mind of Gray, for the these moods, and was too judicious to irritate him wicked are always suspicious) rendered him feareven by words, though breathed from a seraph's ful of discovery, as emigrants were crowding in lute, or syllabled by angel's lips, to one whose the State, and entered the lands in the most fresoul has become absorbed in the unsatisfied love quent spots. The bones of Somers were still composed; if they were found by any one rambling through the bluffs, the dark affairs might be inhad been left a handsome fortune—but prompted vestigated and he meet with his just deserts by avarice, and too impatient to continue in the Sallying forth one evening, he sought the wild precipice and descended by the aid of ropes to the spot where laid his victim. The moon burned in which at first proved promising, but entirely failed, the midnight with the lustre she only wears on a and left many an ardent dreamer a ruined man. winter night when the snow reflects its brightness, Charles in this mad affair had embarked his all. and earth seemed to wear the pearly robes of angels. One by one the stars had appeared through are often bound with golden chains alone. He the arch above, and around the hills that swept determined, with his wife, to emigrate to Indians, the river, for nature is still lovely, though for for whose fertile soil, broad streams, genial few moments her beautiful form bear the record of crime there placed by man. A young gentleman named Wilson, who was returning from visit to his "lady-love" passed by the precipice sale of his wife's jewels, sought the almost unstood by its path, endeavored to trace the spot of cash, he purchased a few acres of ground on where they ended. After a narrow search he found them hanging against the rock that formed the basis of a chasm round which the water

swept their crystal current. In a few moments the young man perceived th form of one whom he immediately recognized as Gray, by his tall muscular figure. He was gathering up some white substance in a bag. A last he seemed to have completed his task, and throwing the bag over his shoulder, attaching the strings to his neck and body he commenced the ascent. By grasping the rocks with his hands whenever they afforded a sufficient protruding surface-and planting his foot firmly in the fissures, Gray had succeeded in climbing half way up the chasm, when stopping to rest, the shelvy rock crumbled under his feet. The murderer made a violect struggle to sustain his position but losing his balance he plunged into the oulf. One wild cry told that the wretch had gone t judgment. "Retribution" had pealed from the throne of God, and the spirit of Gray stood before

The Moral Character of Pigs.

Some folks accuse pigs of being filthy in the habits and negligent in their personal appearance. But whether food is best eaten off the ground, or from China plates, is, it seems to us, merely matter of taste and convenience, about which pigs and men may honestly differ. They ought, then, to be judged charitably. At any rate, pigs are not filthy enough to chew tobacco, nor to poison their breath by drinking whiskey. As to their traits of character. If one chances to wallow a "Welcome, stranger, welcome," exclaimed little deeper in some mire hole than his fellow, assumes an extra importance on that account; him for it. Their only question seems to be, i he still a hog? If he is, they treat him as such. And when a hog has no merits of his own, he

LAUGHING IN THE PULPIT. Said Mr. Ca Presbyterian minister of some notoriety, I never laughed in the pulpit only on one occasion, and that came near procuring my dismissal from the ministry. About one of the first discourses I was that peace which virtue and weariness alone can jest he was playing off on the spruced dandy in front of him. The boy held his fore-finger in the The morning came and glowing from his ocean hair of the young man, about as long as a blackcouch, arose the sun, gliding the distant bluffs smith would a nail-rod in the fire to heat, and then on his knee commenced pounding his finger in imitation of a smith making a nail. The down upon the cottage yet unstained with blood, whole thing was so ludicrous that I laughed, the and aroused the sleepers. Did the evil spirit only time that I ever disgraced the pulpit with anything like mirth.

MRS. PARTINGTON SURPRISED. "Seventy-five proper appreciation of the true value of the fem-

MRS. PARTINGTON IN DISTRESS. "Now girls," said our friend Mrs. Partington, to her neices, the other day, "you must get husbands as soon as possible, or they'll all be murdered.' "Why so, aunt!" inquired one.

"Why, I see by the paper that we've got 'most fifteen thousand post-offices, and nearly all on 'em dispatches a mail every day-the Lord have mercy on us poor widows and orphans!'

THE RUINS OF NINEVEH. Major Layard has the kettles, and found an immense quantity of

manteau, and rolling out the ahining coin upon as much flour as will make it the consistence of the leaves, for some minutes be gloated over his cream, then strew into it as much powdered rosin wealth; for the country was almost uninhabited, as will stand on a shilling, and two or three cloves; and his demon spirit could rejoice over his riches boil it to a consistence, stirring all the time. It undisturbed.

Sabbath Reading.

LIFE AND DEATH. BY MRS STANFORD.

What is life? A twisted yarn-a tangled skein-A mingled web of joy and pain-A glancing sunbeam, warm and bright— A hanging cloud more dark than night— A beauteous flower of sweetest scent— A murky cave where poison 's peat— A golden cup with nectar sweet-A blackened bowl where bitters meet-The lightest feather that can rise-A heavy weight repressing sighs-A lucid stream with rapid flow-A stagnant pool where dark weeds grow-A summer breeze that cools the air-A hurricane that makes earth bare-A gift enjoyed with grateful heart-A load with which we long to part-And such is life!

A sleep that ends our mortal pain, But bids us wake to live again A cherub fair with placid mien-A welcome visitor unseen-The harbinger of rest and peace, Of gladness that will never cease A bark that bears our souls away To realms of light, and cloudless day-A path that faith delights to tread. O'er which her light is sweetly shed, That leads from mortal wo and strife, To everlasting joy and life A blessing sent us from on high-The passage to Eternity—

And such is death!

Swear not at all.

"Swear not at all: neither by heaven, for i God's throne : nor by the earth, for it is his istool." Swearing is strictly forbidden by our Maker, Preserver and Benefactor, yet some have dared to take his name in vain, when he has said " Swear not at all " We consider it presumption, when he holds the breath of our strils, and it is through his kind forbearance that we are permitted to live: we consider it ungenteel and despisable, for it used by the vulgar and low-bred: we consider it unmanly, for no man would use, in this manner, even the name of his best earthly friend.

Some persons will swear deliberately: others THE undersigned having entered into coparine will swear in a passion. We consider either equally absurd. We would, in view of the Would respectfully inform the pupile that they have to the stand formerly occupied by BRYAN FELLOW few rods above the East end of the Kennecce Bridger and a first invariant those who are earnestly and affectionately advise those who are addicted to it, to break it off at once. These is no valid reason to be given for the continuance of this habit, but there are many and strong reasons in favor of abandoning it forever. You can sufficient the property, and they hope, by strict attention to their business, to merit a share of public patronage.

AXES MADE and NEW STEELED, EDGE TOOLS of all kind made to order, and warranted to be as good as the best on the river. WILLIAM J. WYMAN, CALVIN M. HATHAWAY Angusts, April 24, 1850. aneness, and you will gain much, by so doing, n the smile of an approving conscience, in the

looking forward, with pleasing anticipations, to the future. They promise themselves many months and years of happiness. But, alas! how uncertain is life, and how fleeting is the bright prospect of to-day. Man "cometh forth like flower, and is cut down : he fleeth also as a shadow, and continueth not."

once pleasant to you, lost their tone! Have the they lost their power, and wasted away in selfish B. Wales, H. J. Seiden, Hallowell, A. T. Perkins, C. P. Branch, Gardiner; Wui. Dyer, Ira Low & Co., Water-O! cherish, at home or abroad, the dear ties of kindred, and amid all the turmoil and all the change of your earthly pilgrimage, never, never Summon back, often, the bright visions of boyhood. Call up the stream, the hill-side and the wood-land—call him up whose face so often reflected the joyousness of your own, and whose hand at night was warmly clasped in yours—call her up whose voice, like every sister's voice, was around your sunny path like music—call up those orget the obligations which they entail upon you.

And though they may be far or near, though the ocean may separate, or the grassy grave, hide them from you-never, in all the hurry and rush and shifting lights and shadows of existence, never forget that you are a brother. [Chapin.

"Look up into the deep blue sky! What a "Look up into the deep blue sky! What a mystery is day, that shrouds from our gaze the myriad of worlds that are forever moving through that stupendous arch! Day was made for our earth, to show us the minute loveliness spread everywhere upon its bosom! Night for the million-sphered universe; for the display of suns and worlds a hundred-fold more magnificent and worlds a hundred-fold more magnificent and the work substitute properaties than four bottles of any of the work substitute of the day.

"With every star, Making the streams, that in their noon-day track Give but the moss, the reed, the lily back, Mirrors of worlds afar!"

Is there not, to you, something almost terrific n the sublimity of astronomic truths? I confess, limited as is my knowledge of that Olympic science, I am thrilled and awed to the soul by the novelty and magnitude of its discoveries. I could almost wish, sometimes, that the universe were less stupendous: that its creations and operations were not so deeply veiled from human investigation. How natural was the ejaculation of the Psalmist: "When I consider the heavens, the work of thy hands; the moon and stars, which thou hast made; what is man that thou art mind ful of him! and the son of man that thou visites him!" [S. C. Edgarton.

MAHOMED'S PREACHINGS. His definition of charity, embraced the wide circle of kindness. "Every good act," he would say, "is charity Your smiling in your brother's face is charity; an exhortation to your fellow man to virtuous deeds, is equal to almsgiving; your putting the wanderer in the right road, is charity; your removing stones and thorns and other obstructions from the road, is charity; your giving water to the thirsty, is charity. A man's true wealth hereafter is the good he does in this world to his hereafter is the good he does in this world to his fellow man. When he dies, people will say, "What property has he left behind him?" But the angels who examine him in the grave, will ask,—"What good deeds hast thou sent before the same of the sa the angels who examine him in the grave, will J. A. Linscott, Phillips. O. B. Butler, Farmington, J. M. Heath, Monmouth.

Religious Education, it should never a forgotten, that though it is the part of the acher to furnish the matter, yet with regard to teacher to furnish the matter, yet with regard to the manner, the ignorance of the child should guide the wisdom of the instructor. [Doctor offin

FOR SALE. A PART of Let No. 40, on the Bast side of Kennebec River, about three miles from the Bridge. It lies on the East side of the road leading from Augusta to Vassalboro', and contains about 50 acres of land, with a small Orchard. For particulars suquire of GEORGE STARRETT, of Augusta

THAT well known and excellent Farm mow owned and occupied by J. R. DUNBAR, and situated on the west side of Kent's Hill, Readfield, is offered for Seale. Few Farms offer so many advantages as this. It is situated between the two thriving acythe factory villages of North Wayne and Fayette, and about three-fourths of a mile from the Wesleyan Seminary, thus affording good seciety, good schools, and good markets for produce. It contains 110 acres of excellent land, suitably divided into pasturage, would land and tillage. It has good and convenient buildings. It is well feaced with good wall, and it is also well watered. There is a chance for precuring abundance of muck for manure, thereby silowing an annual sale of the bay fipreferred. Terms reasonable. One third of the price may remain on mortgage if desired. Enquire of Mr. DUNBAR, on the premises, or of the Editor of the Maine Farmer, for further particulars. FARM FOR SALE.

YOUNG INDIAN CHIEF. Hallowell Cross Roads, Kennebec Co., Me. April 29th, 1850. To the Editor of the Maine Farmer:

To the Editor of the Maine Farmer:

I NOTICED an article in your paper, taken from the "Spirit of the Times," which challenges any horse in the world to trot, for \$1000, against the horse called the "State of Maine," which was sold by James Jack of Portland.

It appears to me that the Gentleman has enclosed a large field to select from, and supposing that I come within the limits which he has staked out, I propose to match him one mile, or one mile and repeat, in harness, for the sum he has stated, viz: \$1000, or more, on any track or ice in this State, as soon as there is a chance to go.

My horse was sired by the well known horse Indian Chief, out of a full blooded Mossenger mare, the stock of which need no comments, as they are well known throughout the New England States.

Fearing that our Down East brothers will not be fairly represented, and known that the stock of horses has not retaring that our Down East brothers will not be fairly represented, and knowing that the stock of herses has not degenerated in this State for the just seven years, I propose to show the New York bhoys a little Down East speed, if they will tip the tin to the dots I have made.

P. S. The horse Young Indian Chief will stand at my stuble, at Hallowell Cross Roads.

DARIUS LEWIS.

LAST CHANCE.

Don't let this (your last) opportunity pass.

LL PERSONS INDEBTED TO ME, by note or account of opening and account. an atterney for collection.

N. H. CAREY.

Summer Arrangements—N. H. C. having tric
the credit awaren to his own satisfaction, will trade fo
"pay down" only, after the 1st day of May next.

Wayne, April 24, 1850.

*4w18

Dissolution of Copartnership. THE copartnership heretofore existing between ANDREW PINKHAM and MANLEY FRIZZELL, of Wayne, under the firm of PINKHAM & FRIZZELL, to this day dissolved by mutual consent. ANDREW PINKHAM, MANLEY FRIZZELL.

Wayne, April 24, 1850. COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

WYMAN & HATHAWAY,

COLUMBIAN UNIVERSAL STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

in the smile of an approving conscience, in the esteem of the wise and good, and in the better influence you may exert among those with whom you associate.

The Uncertainty of Human Life. Many start, in the morning of life, with health and all the vigor of youthful expectation. They are looking forward, with pleasing anticipations, to world.
For sale in most towns and villages, by agents, and at
wholesale and retail by Dillingham & Titcomb,
augusta.

DOCT. MARSHALL'S Aromatic Catarrh and Headache Suuff. This article is the best preparation in the world for a cold in the head, the HEADACHE, and all CATARRHAL

The Ties of Kindred.

Are you a brother? In what manner do you treat this relation? Have the voices that were to four months are sease of Catarra, il usually curse in from two four months. cold and pitiless storms of the world frozen the Sold at wholesale and retail by Druggists generally, and by J. E. Lado, Dillingham & Tircoss, Erem Puller,

VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ELIXIR, The great northern remedy for Consumption

her up whose voice, like every sister's voice, was around your sunny path like music—call up those who with you

——"played

Beneath the same green tree,
And every evening knelt and prayed

Around one parent knee—

Around one parent knee—

Around every evening knelt and prayed

Around one parent knee—

Around every evening knelt and prayed

Around one parent knee—

Around every evening knelt and prayed

Around one parent knee—

Around every evening knelt and prayed

Around every evening knelt and prayed

Around one parent knee—

Around every evening knelt and prayed

Around one parent knee—

Around every evening knelt and prayed

Around every evening knelt every evening it completely from the system, when, as, a matter of course, the cough ceases, and the putient is well.

2d—1t never irritates the organs it should soonne—never dreis up the cough, leaving the cause untouched—but first loose, the cough, lea

the bowels.

3d—It does not produce a dryness of the skin, but is a 3d—It does not produce a dryness of the skin, but is a powerful promoter of sensible and insensible perspiration, thus expelling, by the pores of the skin, those manacous fluids and impurities of the blood, the retention of which in the system is the sure precursor of Disease, sickness and Death.

We do not pretend that DOWN'S ELIXIR is a specific for all the ills that flesh is heir to, but we do say, and can confirm by incontestable evidence, that for

glorious than our own! Day is for the beauty of We have received hundreds of eertificates of its wonther rose, for the song of the lark! Night comes defail cures, from every part of the country, many of which have been published and may be had gratie of any of our agents.

Sold wholesale and retail by CURTIS & SMITH, General Agents, Sr. Albars, Vr., to whom all orders for supplies of the medicine should be addressed, (stating the

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